THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] SATURDAY, 27 MAY, 1837. [NO. 9398

FOR LONDON.—The ship "*Madras*" of 600 tons, QUINTON, commander; expected about the end of this month and will have early despatch. Has very superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to

EDMOND BIBBY AND CO.

Rampart Row, 27th May, 1837.

N. B. The above ship is still open for offer to *sell* or charter.

FOR MAURITIUS.—To sail positively on the 1st June.—The "*Palmira*" *W. Loader*, Commander, has good accommodations, and carries a surgeon. For passage apply to *Messrs. McGregor Brownrigg and Co.*—23d May.

N. B. As the ship returns immediately, it offers a desirable opportuity for invalids desirous to make a short voyaye.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fast sailing Ship LINTIN, J. GILLMAN, Commander, will have quick despatch, and carries a Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL,

Rampart Row, 27th May, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The *Mary Bibby* will have quick despatch, for freight or passage apply to

EDMOND, BIBBY, AND CO.

27th May, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fine Ship RANGER, *Richard Airly*, Commander; burthen per Register 516 Tons, will be dispatched early in June. For Freight or Passage, having superior accommodations,—apply to GEORGE S. KING,—Bombay, 27th May, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The Brig Rapid, 240 Tons, *T. J. Head* Commander, has accommodation for a few Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. *Owen and Co.*—Bombay, 26th May, 1837.

FOR OPIUM TO CHINA, the *Emily Jane, T. Randle* Commander, for freight, having immediate dispatch, apply at the office of *Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.*—Rampart Row, 27th May 1837,

FOR FREIGHT OF OPIUM ONLY TO CHINA.—The Ship CHALLOTTE, *C. Liebschwager*, Commander; will sail positively on Monday the 29th Instant, —apply to Messrs. JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY SON'S AND CO.—Bombay, 27th May, 1837.

FOR FREIGHT TO CHINA.—The *ship Mary Dugdale*, 400 *tons, T. Harrison, Commander*. Has the greater part of her cargo engaged and will have immediate despatch. Apply to *Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.*—Rampart Row, 27th May, 1837.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA,—The *Ship Indian Oak, R. Rayne* Commander, will have immediate despatch. For Freight or Passage apply on board or to

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

Rampart Row, 26th May, 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that after this date, all persons who are detected breaking up any of the public roads within the Fort for any purpose whatsoever without having in the first instance obtained the permission of the superintendent of repairs and agreed to conform to certain rules made for the preservation of the road and sewers by His Majesty's Justices will be prosecuted before the Court of Petty Sessions, according to Article VIII of Rule, Ordinance and Regulation III. of 1835.

By order of the Court of Petty Sessions.

H. A. WOODHOUSE.—*Clerk.*

25th May, 1837.

INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England, immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent, No* .11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*) secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the necessity of resorting to Hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE SONS, have just received for sale a very superior Rifle, carrying one ounce Ball.—Bombay, 27th May, 1837.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

PLEA SIDE.

SHERRIFF'S SALE.

Seized by virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* at the suit of DADABHOY PESTONJEE and MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE .. } PLAINTIFFS.

Vs.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE...,....DEFENDANT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday, the 29th Instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be put up to sale by public outcry, on the premises, the Right, Title and Interest, of the abovenamed Defendant, of in and to a large piece or parcel of garden Ground, containing a number of Date, Mangoe, and other Trees, one water Well and one Cudjan Hut, situate without the Town Walls, near Soonaboy's Bungaloe at the Mount and adjoining to a Garden belonging to Jehangeer Cursetjee.

J. L. JOHNSON,—*Sheriff.*

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 25th May, 1837.

શ્રી•ચુંમબઇની•જ્યુડીકેટરની•ખુરશીમ
કોરટમોથી

પલીશાઇડ

શરીકનુ•વેચાંણ

કએરી•પ્રેશીઅશનાં•કોઇમ•નાંમાંની • ખુ
ખીથી•દાદાભાઇ•પેશતંનજી•તથા • મંણ
ચેરજી•પેશતંનજીનાં•કજીઆમો•જપત•ક
રેલુંછે•તે•••••••કરીઆદી•કરનાર *
એદલજી•પેશતંનજી••••જવાબ•દેનાર *
ખબર•કીઆંથી•આપીએચ•કે • તારીખ
૨૮ મી•ચલતા•એપ્રેલ•મહીનાની•શોમવાર
ને•દંને•પાછલા•પોરનાં ૪ કલાકે•બંકાંછે•તાં
કાંજ•હુપર•કરેલા•કરીઆદીનાં•જવાબ • દે
નારનો•હક•તથા•હલાકો•તથા•લાભ•એક
મોટી•વાડીની•જગો•કે•તે•મધે•ઘણાંએક •
ખજુરાં•તથા•આંબા•તથા•બીજાં•ઝાડોછે
તથા•પાંણીનો•એક•કુંઆ•તથા•જવલાંનુ•
એક•ઝાપડુંછે•તેમો•પોચેછે•તે•બકેર • લી
લાંહુ•કરીને•વેચશે•એ•વાડી•બાકેરકોટ•મો
ટમો.શ્રુનાંબાદનો•બંગલા•આગલ•બંકાંગીર
ખરશેદજીની•વાડીની•પડોશમોછે *

જે—એલ—જોનશંન

શરીક

શ્રી•ચુમબદનો•શરીકની•કારીશ

તા• ૨૫ મી•એપ્રેલ ૧૮૩૭ *

SUPREME COURT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Goods of RICHARD STARK, *late a Lieutenant in the Military service of the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, deceased.*

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that the Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattels of the above named RICHARD STARK, deceased, granted to the Registrar on the Ecclesiastical side of this Honorable Court on the 10th day of August 1836, may be revoked and Cancelled and that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the said Goods and Chattels, rights and Credits, Estate and Effects of the said deceased, may be granted to LEWIS GRANT and ANDREW FARQUHARSON of Bombay Merchants and Copartners in the House or Firm of Forbes and Company at Bombay, as Attornies of ELIZABETH STARK, the lawful mother of the said deceased, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 25th day of May, 1837.

C. A. WEST,—*Proctor.*

NOTICE.—LETTERS being frequently sent to *Captain Grindly's* Agency in London, without the address (which are not in all cases procurable) their delivery is consequently delayed, possibly causing great inconvenience, it is therefore recommended for convenience, that all parties should *immediately on their arrival in England* communicate their addresses to the Army Agency, 16 Cornhill, or 8, St. Martin's Place Charing Cross, where they will be registered.—Bombay, 10th February, 1837.

BILLS on Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. and Co. London, in convenient sets, at 2s|½d. 30 days' sight, may be had of

McGREGOR BROWNRIGG, AND CO.

Bombay, 27th May, 1837.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of administration of the estate and effects of *Bapoojee Nathoo*, late of Bombay, Hindoo, Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to *Muchtaboye*, the eldest widow of the said deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 19th day of May, 1837.

JAMES PATCH,—*Proctor.*

मुंबईतील सुप्रीम कोर्ट जुडीकेटर येथे अर्जि केलीआहे को कैलासवासी बापुजी नथु मुंबईकर हींदु याचे वित वीषयाचा कारभार चालवीण्याचा आ खत्यार कोर्टातुन मुक्ताबाई सदरहु कै लासवासीची पहीली वोध्वा इस देणे त्यांस यांत ज्याचा संबध असेल त्यां स वीस यापत्रावरून कळवीले जाते ता रीख १९ वी माहे मे सन १८३७.

पाच वकील.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Tuesday the 30th May next, Messrs. FRITH AND Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence on the Mazagon Road, the valuable Household Furniture and Property, of WILLIAM FENWICK, Esq. proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope, Comprizing Plate, Plated Ware, Glass, China, Porcelain, and Queen's Ware, Cutlery, a very handsome set of Mahogany Dining Tables, a Jackwood Sideboard, Tea Caddy, Jackwood Arm Chairs, Sugar Jars, Door Skreens, Handsome Jackwood Couches, Foot Stools, and Arm Chairs, with Blue Silk damask Cushions to match, An excellent Grand Piano-forte, by "Broadwood," A very elegant Jackwood Book Case, with Wings, and Glass Doors, a Four light Argand Lamp, a Four light Chandelier, Double branch Wallshades, 3 valuable Oil Paintings in rich Gilt Frames, Table Ornaments, a French Clock, Bedroom, Nursery and Dressing Room Furniture, a large quantity of nearly new Damask Table Linen, an Eight day Bracket Clock by "Barraud" goes remarkably well.

AT NOON.

A London-built Landaulette, with Harness in good order, a Bengal built Shigram with Harness 2 Pair of excellent Carriage Horses, a Tonjohn &c. &c. &c.

The property will be on view from Saturday the 27th and following days Catalogues are in course of publication, and will be ready for delivery in due time.

N. B. The Carriages, or Horses, will be disposed of by private Sale, on application to Messrs. F. and Co. prior to the 30th Inst.—Nesbitt Lane, 27th May, 1837.

IN THE PRESS.—Under the auspices of the Government of India, and of the *Asiatic Society of Calcutta*, the Arabian Nights' Entertainments (the 1,001 Nights, complete) in the original Arabic. Now, *for the first time*, published under the direction of W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Esq. V. P. A.S. in four volumes, royal 8vo. boards. Subscription price Co.'s ~~Rs~~ 48.

N. B.—The subscription will be closed six months from this date. Subscriptions to be sent direct to Calcutta—Copies deliverable by *Messrs. Frith and Co.* Bombay. *W. Thacker and Co* Calcutta.—Bombay 27th May, 1837.

AUCTION.—On Thursday next, the 1st June, YATES AND Co. will sell by public Auction, a variety of saddles and a quantity of piece goods, together with various other articles, further particulars will appear in next Wednesday's Gazette.—Meadow Street, 27th May, 1837.

NOTICE.—Prime Hodgsons Beer in Hhds. and Butts at 65 rupees per hogshead

Apply to YATES AND Co.

WILL be Published on Monday next.—No XXVI. of the Quarterly ARMY LIST; corrected up to 30th April, 1837. Printed on Europe paper.—Price 3 Rupees.—Courier office, 27th May, 1837.

JUST published Marryat's Code of signals corrected up to the 1st April last, printed on Europe Paper, price two Rupees per Copy to be had of *Mr. Malvery*, at the Circulating Library, Church Lane.—Price Current Office, 1st May, 1837.

TO Commander of Ships &c. MR. SULLIVAN, late Surgeon of the *Earl of Balcarras*, would be glad to give his services to any Ship going to England. Apply to himself at the office of Messrs. REMINGTON AND Co.—Bombay, May, 25th 1837.

UNIVERSAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY FOR LIVES, &c. &c. &c.
OF LONDON AND CALCUTTA.
AS ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1834.
Capital £500,000,
In 5,000 *Shares of* £100 *each.*

PATRONS.

Sir Geo. T. Staunton, Bart. M. P. F. R. S. | Sir Ralph Rice.
Major Genl. Sir Jasper Nicolls, K. C. B. | Col. Sir Robert H. Cunliffe, Bart.
Col. Sir James Sutherland.

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Universal Life Assurance Society &c. &c.

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MADRAS.

Messrs. Hall, Bainbridge and Co.....*Agents.*
Thomas More Lane, Esq.....*Surgeon.*

The Directors of this Society have caused investigation to be made with great care into the existing Institutions for Life Assurance, &c. &c. and they trust they have been fortunate in selecting from each what as a whole will place their Establishment on the most secure, judicious, and satisfactory footing both to the Proprietors and the Assured.

The plain of this Society is to transact all its business on such terms as to leave, in all human probability, a small but certain excess of profit on the general result of its transactions. A small portion of that profit is set apart as a compensation to the Proprietors, who have advanced the capital necessary for defraying the unvoidable expence of the Institution and who have pledged the Subscribed Amount of their capital in order to afford that responsibility, which relieves the assured from any contingency of loss to which they might be liable without the intervention of such a guarantee.

Persons assured with this Society for the *whole term of Life*, will be entitled *to three-fourths of the profits*, after they shall have made five complete annual payments; in every subsequent year a similar division will take place, the profits being estimated from the average of the five preceding years: thus one year's average profits will be annually divided.

The Directors of the India Branch of the Society are empowered after a lapse of any number of years, to treat for the purchase of Policies or to advance if required on any Policy by way of loan two-thirds of its estimated value, and also to appropriate the profits at the option of the assured in the augmentation of the amount of the Policies in diminution of the Annual Premiums, or in permitting them to accumulate till all further payment of Permiums becomes unnecessary.

When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented Premium will be charged proportioned to the increased risk, which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between the Society and the Assured, according to the circumstances of the case.

Every proposal for Assurance will be immediately attended to, and the Assurance completed generally within a few days after the application is made.

Premiums are *ordinarily payable half yearly in advance*: but Policy holders are at liberty to make arrangements with the Society to pay their Premiums *in one amount* in annual or quarterly payments, or during a given number of years; viz. 5, 10, 15, or 20 annual payments. Many persons may wish to avail themselves of a present season of prosperity and adopt the latter course, and although their contributions will thus cease with the expiration of the term they may fix upon, their share of profits will continue to be added to their Policies annually during the remainder of life.

Where the application for Assurance makes no mention of the date from which the Assurance is desired to take effect, the Policy will be issued on the date of the approval of the risk by the Directors; no Assurance to be binding on the Society until the first Premium shall have been actually paid to the Agents.

The parent Institution being in London with a similar establishment in Calcutta for granting Policies, Premiums, as well as Claims are payable in either country at the entire option of the Policy holder. The establishment of Sub-Agencies at Madras and Bombay, under the management of the Calcutta Branch, affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the Sister Presidencies. Assurers on arrival in England in approved health, may be permitted, during their abode there, to pay Premiums according to the reduced scale for Great Britain.

The accounts of this Society, after being investigated by Auditors, chosen as well by the Assured as by the Proprietors, will be laid before a General Meeting to be convened for that purpose in like manner the accounts of the Parent Society will be regularly transmitted to India for the same purpose,—the Branch enjoying reciprocal advantages with the Parent Society.

All Policies becoming Claims on the Society will be discharged within 3 months after proof of the Assurer's death has been furnished to the Directors, either in London or Calcutta.

This Society makes a natural distinction between persons exposed to the hazards of Military and Maritime occupations, and those whose occupations are of a Civil nature; but Members of the Military Service holding offices purely civil are admissable to Assurance or continuance of Assurance at Civil rates of Premium, such admission being in all cases determinable by the Directors on the circumstance of the case itself, and it is limited exclusively to the period of services purely civil.

The Tables, Blank Forms, and other particulars requisite to enable persons to effect Assurances, may be had on application to the Agents.

By Order of the Directors,

(392) BAGSHAW AND CO., Agents and Secretaries.

HODGSON'S BEER.—On Sale at Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND Co's., Godowns in Butts and Hhds.

Butts.....Rupees 120
Hhds..... " 60

now landing ex *Slains Castle.*

Bombay, 27th May, 1837.

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. DIROM CARTER AND Co., a small quantity of Champaign, at Rs, 45 per dozen.

Bombay, 27th May, 1837.

ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. *Dirom, Carter and Co.*, Ind and Smiths Beer, Rs. 60 ℔ Hhd. and a quantity of Burtons Gunpowder in 1lb. Cannisters, just received ℔ Scourfield from London, also a few cases old Tom in pints Rs. 10 per dozen. —Bombay, 27th May, 1837.

TO be sold by public auction, on account of the Estates of the late *Pestonjee Ruttonjee Patell*, the following property.

On Tuesday, the 6th June next, a large dwelling House, with 2 adjoining Bungalows, &c., situated on the Duncan Road, opposite to the House of *Dorabjee Muncherjee Daroowala*, and assessed No. 62 and 45.

On Thursday, the 8th Do. Do. A large dwelling House in the Fort, in the Bazar Street, and assessed No. 12, belonging to *Bomanjee Byramjee Andiaroo*, and mortgaged to the late *Pestonjee Ruttonjee Patell*.

Conditions for sale, and other particulars may be made known on applying to

DORABJEE PESTONJEE
Administration of the late P. R. P.

FOR SALE.—At Messrs. *Macvicar Burn, and Co's.* godowns.

Champaign from Mumm Giesler and Co..... ..at ~~Rs~~ 45 per doz.
Johannisberg, vintage 1811 do. 35 ditto.
Steinberg..... ..... 1822 do. 45 do.
Moselle..... ..... do. do. 25 do.
Rampart Row, 27th May 1837.

FOR SALE.—Bleached Canvas, from No. 1 to 6, at the godowns of Messrs. EDMOND BIBBY AND CO.—Rampart Row, 27th May, 1837.

ON SALE at the Godowns of *Messrs. Edmond, Bibby and Co.*, Sherry Wine of superior quality in Hhds. and quarter casks, received per *Carnatic*, also Port Wine of superior quality, received per *Mary Bibby* direct from Oporto at ~~Rs~~ 20 ℔ Doz. Cash.—Rampart Row, 27th May, 1837.

ON SALE, Piano fortes from *Collard and Collard*, (late Clementi and Co) of London, may be seen at, the office of

EDMOND BIBBY AND CO.

BILLS ON LONDON, or LIVERPOOL, at 3 days, 30 days, 3 months or 6 months sight, on sale at the office of

EDMOND BIBBY AND Co,
Rampart row, 27th May, 1837,

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL a small quantity of the following choice old Wines, Madeira in Hhds, quart, Casks, and 3 dozen cases, Sherry Pale and Brown, in Hhds and Port and Claret in 3 dozen cases.—Rampart Row, 23d May, 1837.

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. HIGGINSON, & CARDWELL, a few Hhds of Bass's and Hodgson's Pale E. I. Ale of the October brew.—Rampart Row, 27th May, 1837.

NOTICE, is hereby given, that Mamon *Cassum bin Abdool Guney*, contracted to purchase from *Crustnajee Gunnesjee*, Bhundarey, and Narron Crustnajee, both Father and son, all that piece or parcel of vacant Ground, occupied by other Tenants, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at Bhajee Palla Street, any person or person, having any claim or demand by way of mortgage or inheritance right therein are hereby requested to make known the same to *Messrs. Morgan and Armitage* attornies for the purchaser within fourteen days from the date hereof or else they will be precluded therein, Dated this 25th day of May, 1837.

ખબર • ફીર્આંથી • આપીએચેયજે—એમંન • ઢા
શમ • ઢીન • અબ કુલ • ગનીએ • ખાલી • જ મી
નનો • ઢટઢો • એઢ • તે • ઉપર • બીજા • લોઢો • લોએ
લાડે • રેહેછે • તે • કુકુશટનાંજા • ગનેશજા •
લંનડારી • તથા • નારણ • કુકુશટનાંજા • તે • બાપ
તથા • દીઢરા • પાશેથી • વેચાતી • લેવાનુ • શાટું •
ફીધુછે • તે • શ્રી • બાહારઢોટ • લાજા • પાલાનાં •
મોહોલામોછે—એ • ઉપર • ફરએઢ • લોઢ • અથ
વા • લોઢોનો • ગીરવી • અથવા • વારશાની • રી
તનો • દાવો • અથવા • માંગણુ • હોએતો • તેનાં
ઓને • ઔણ • ઢરેચજે • આજથી • દીન ૧૪ • ની •
મુદતમો • મીશીઅરશ • મારગીન • તથા • આર
મીતેજ • ખરીદદારનાં • ઢારાનાં • વકીલને • જાહે
ર • ઢરે—મુદતપઢી • ઢોલ્જનો • દાવો • ઢણુલ • ઢર
શે • નહી—તારીખ ૨૫ મી • એપ્રીએ ૧૮૩૭ ❀

CLARETS of 1828, from Monsr. *P. A. Bouscasse* láiné of Bordeaux:

		Rs
LABORIE' Cos.	dozen Pints.....	9
	and do. Quarts.....	15
Chateau Guyonnet do. do.....		10

Generally esteemed wines by quantities of not less than three dozen. Apply to *A. Willaume*, Military square, 27th May, 1837

TO BE LET.—A commodious House, situate at Mazegon, lately occupied by *Doctor Sproule*, apply to *Dadabhoy Cowasjee's* sons, in meadow street.

NOTICE.—That *Naveboye*, widow and Executrix of the late *Purmanund Vusta* hath contracted with *Beatriz Criado*, widow of the late *Antonio de Penha* to sell to her 6 Beds of a Batty field, lying on the Mahaluximee road being one fourth part or share of the Batty field called Paringachee Khar, formerly the property of one *Ignacio Criado*, assessed No. 403 which said Six Beds after the death of the said *Ignacio Criado* fell to the Share and became the property of *Domingas de Mello*, widow of the said *Domingos Criado* who sold the same to one *Cassee Powareen* and the said *Cassee Powareen* conveyed the same over to the late *Purmanund Vusta* therefore Notice is hereby given, that all persons or person having any right or claim by way of mortgage or otherwise are requested to make known the same to the said *Purchaser* or to her Solicitor *Mr. James Patch*, within 14 days from the date hereof and in default thereof they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 26th day of May, 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Nasserwanjee Nowrojee*, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, hath contracted to sell to *Gocul Booder* of the same place Hindoo, Inhabitant, all that piece or parcel of Land with the Messuage, Tenement or dwelling House therein built and standing, assessed No. 679, situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay at Girgaum in Moog Chall Lane, commonly known by the name of Cottar Waddy, any person or persons having claim or demand on the same by way of Mortgage, Inheritance or otherwise, are hereby requested to make the same known to the said *Gocul Booder*, at Bellassis Road, within fourteen days from the day of the date hereof, otherwise the same shall be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 26th May, 1836.

TO BE LET.—An airy and commodious family residence, situated in Nesbit lane, to be vacated after the 5th instant, by G. H. Gordon, Esq.

A house on the Mount, near Ghompdavee hill, lately vacated by G. Pollexfen, Esq.

A house at the Beach, called, Backbay.--Apply to *Dhackjee Dadajee*, Esq. at hi, office the fort. 27th May, 1837.

TO BE LET.---Two houses at Matoonga s rent very moderate.

House at Colaba, called Morley Hall.

A house at Breach Candy.

A house in Mazagone just vacated by A. S. Lemessurier Esq.—Apply to *Cursetjee Jamsetjee*.

TO BE LET.—The well known airy residence called Chinch Pogley house next to *Sir J. W. Awdry's*.

For further particulars enquire at *D. and M. Pestonjee*, at their office in fort.—Bombay 27th May, 1837.

TO LET.—Entrance immediately *Briscoe Lodge*, Colaba, just vacated by Colonel *Baddeley* of the Bengal Army.—For particulars apply at Cowpers Cottage, directly opposite.

TO BE LET.—A large Commodious lower roomed lately finished new airy House, at Colabah, opposite to M. F. Brownrigg Esqr.—Apply to *Pestonjee Merwanjee*, opposite to the sally gate.—Bombay 27th May, 1837.

TO BE LET,—An upper Roomed House without houses &c. situated at Mazagone, lately occupied by *Wm. Fenwick Esq.*, and will be vacated on the 1st June next, for particulars thereof apply to *Framjee Cowasjee*, at his office in Humum Street. —Bombay, 26th May, 1837.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 16th May, 1837.

No. 251.—The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service, informity with their respective appointments by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Cavalry and Infantry on this Establishment. The Cadet for the Cavalry is promoted to Cornet, and for the Infantry to Ensign, leaving the date of their Commissions for future adjustment.

Cavalry.

No. 369. Mr. John Crosbie Graves. Date of arrival at Bombay.—3rd May, 1837.

Infantry.

No. 370.—Mr. Charles Stephen Whitehill 3rd May 1837.

The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty without prejudice to their Rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Captain W. H. Jackson, of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry " J. E. G. Morris, of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry Lieutenant J Sinclair, of the 23rd Regiment Native Infantry.—Date of arrival at Bombay 3rd May 1837.

No. 252.—The following promotion is made :—

Medical Establishment.

Senior Assistant Surgeon Richard Frith, M. D. to be Surgeon, vice Stewart deceased.—Date of Rank. 26th April 1537.

No. 253.—Mr. William Marriott is admitted to the Service, as a Cadet of Cavalry on this Establishment, from the 26th ultimo, and promoted to Cornet, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment.

No. 254.—Captain A. P. Hockin, of the Native Veteran Battalion, is allowed a furlough to Europe, agreeably to the Regulations.

No. 255—The following appointment is made :—

19 *Regiment Native Infantry.*

Ensign J. W. Renny to be Quarter Master and Interpreter in the Hindoostnee Language, vice Jacob proceeding to England.—Date of Appointment 3rd May 1837.

No. 256.—Captain R. Payne, Acting Deputy Commissary General, is allowed an extension of leave to the end of the month, to enable him to rejoin his Station.

Bombay Castle, 17th May 1837.

No. 257.—With reference to the General Order No. 295, dated the 30th of June 1834, making a reduction in the strength of the Gun Lascars attached to each Battalion of Artillery, and to the Golundauze Battalion, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that a corresponding reduction be made in the number of Lascar Boys, which will in future be six, instead of twelve, for each Battalion.

No. 258.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information, the following extract from a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors dated the 7th of December last, No. 50, with the Table referred to in paragraph 8th.

Para 7. We attach great importance to the measures recommended by the Medical Board, for preserving the health of the European Troops under your Government, namely, the substitution as far as practicable, of Tea, Coffee. &c. for ardent Spirits, and the establishment of Temperance Societies.

8. We have lately revised the Regulations respecting the diet of Soldiers abourd Ship, copy of which we now transmit to you in the Packet :

SCALE OF VICTUALLING FOR TROOPS FROM ENGLAND TO INDIA.

For a Mess of Six Men per Week.

For Two Days..	Beef, 2 Pieces, or..	16 lb.
	Flour.....	5 lb.
	Suet.....	1 lb.
For One Days..	Preserved Meat....	6 lb.
	Rice.....	3 lb.
For Three Days.	Pork, 3 Pieces, or..	18 lb.
	Peas.....	5 Pints.
For One Day..	Flour.....	5 lb.
	Suet.....	2 lb.
	Plums.....	1½ lb.
For Seven Days.	Mustard.....	½ lb.
	Biscuit.....	30 lb.
	Tea.....	1 lb.
	Sugar (crushed)....	6 lb.
	Vinegar.....	3 lb.
	Rum.....	7 lb.

Water at the rate of One Gallon per Man per Day, for 20 Weeks : this quantity covers Wastage. Lemon Juice at the rate of Half a Gallon per Man for the Voyage out.

| | | |

The work of opening these interesting Caves, and the sketching of the fresco paintings &c. is proceeding with it, and will soon, it is hoped, be completed.

The amount as yet subscribed however is quite inadequate to defray the expences of the undertaking, and it is hoped that all the lovers of Indian antiquities will come forward with their contributions in aid of the work.

Subscribers of 20 Rupees and upwards will be entitled to a copy of the drawings when published.

Subscriptions received by Messrs. Skinner and Co.,

Bombay, 26th May, 1837.

COLONEL KENNEDY'S CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR.—As the case of Colonel Kennedy has attracted considerable attention I may suppose that you will have no objection to give a place in the Courier to the following; as I understand that it is a correct copy of the reply, dated the 4th January 1837, given by the Court of Directors to Colonel Kennedy's memorial soliciting that the Government General Order of the 11th March 1835, by which he was removed from the situation of Judge Advocate General of the Bombay Army, might be rescinded.

"We regret that it should have been found necessary to remove Colonel Kennedy from an appointment which he had filled for so many years with credit and ability, and that he should have placed himself in a position which precludes our complying with the prayer of his memorial."

"Adverting to your recommendation to us in his favor, to his former meritorious service, his age, and his eminence as an Oriental Scholar, we trust you may be able to avail yourselves of his services in some situation suited to his peculiar talents."

I remain, &c.

A SUBSCRIBER.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—27TH MAY, 1837

	Mor.	Eve
Saturday	₵ 4 37	5 13
Sunday	5 49	6 26
Monday	7 2	7 36
Tuesday	8 9	8 39
Wednesday	9 6	9 8
Thursday	9 31	9 54
Friday	10 15	10 36

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.	Sell.
Six per cent Remittable Loan		
First five per cent Loan		
No. 320, a 1st class	105½	105¾
Second five per cent Loan	106 ₵	109
Third five per cent Loan	109	108½
Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	98	98
Bills on Madras, 30 days	100	99½
Bills on England at 30 days sight	2½	
Ditto at 6 month's sight	2 | 2¼	2 | 2
Canton Bills		
Spanish dollars per 100	224½	224
Sovereigns each	10½	10¼

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Names of Vessels	*Agents*	*Date of intended departure.*	*To what port.*	*Touching where.*
M. S. Elphinstone	Messrs. William Nicol and Co	This day	Clyde	
Emily Jane	Do. do.	ditto	China	
Isabella	Do. McVicar Burn & Co.	Tomorrow	Ditto	
Pestonjee Bomanjee	Do. Fergusson Turner & co	ditto	London	St. Helena.
Minerva	Do. Duncan Gibb & co.	ditto	Liverpool.	
Charlotte	Do. Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy & co	29th Inst.	China	Singapoor.
Palmira	Do. McGregor Brownrigg & co	1st June	Port Louis	
Vanguard	Do. Ritchie Stewart & co.	With all dispatch	Liverpool.	
Buckinghamshire	Do. D. and M. Pestonjee & co.	ditto	China	
Mary Bibby	Do. Edmond Bibby	Early in June	Liverpool.	St. Helena.
Ranger	G. S. King & co.	ditto	Ditto	

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Ensign Cahill, 8th Regt. N. I. from Sattarah.
Capt. W. Smee 5th Regt N. I. from Poonah.
Lieut. Col. Capon, 22nd Regt. N. I. on route to Belgaum from Baroda.
Capt. A. P. LeMessurier 14th N. I. from Hursole.
Capt. G. Thornton 19th N. I. from Poonah.
Capt. H. Salter, Bengal Cavalry, from Mhableshwur.
Lieut. H. Wood, Engineers, from Poonah.
Lieut. Munro, 10th Regt. N. I.
Ensign. Gabbard, Do. Do. from Nassick.

DEPARTURES.

Capt. J. E. G. Morris, 24th Regt. N. I to Baroda.
Capt. G. Thornton, 19th N. I. to Poonah.
Capt. R. Ord, Pay Mr. N. D. A. to Ahmedabad.
Capt. R. Payne, Staff, to Ahmedabad.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Colabah, on the 17th instant, the lady of Walter Roberts, Esq. of a Daughter

At Malligaum, on the 15th Inst. the Lady of Capt. Geo. Smith, 26th Regt. N. I. of a Son.

At Kirkee, on the 24th Instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Fendall, 4th Lt. Drs. of a daughter.

DEATH.

10th May. At the Residency Hydrabad, the infant son of Capt D A. Malcolm, H. M. the Nizams Cav. aged 1 month and three days.

At the Indore Residency, on the 16th inst. Frederick Charles, the infant son of John Bax Esqr. aged 6 months and 20 days.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

May 22d.—Ship Argyle, John McDonald, Master from Greenock, 11th Jany.

" 23d.—The East India Company's Brig Taptee, Acting Lieut. S. H. Buckler, from Surat, 20th May, P. M.

Passengers—Col. Capon, and Lady, 22d Rt. N. I. Capt. [illegible]surier 14th N. I. Owen Potter, Esq. Mr. N. Tuck-

[illegible]—Barque Scourfield, Chas. S. Evans, Master from [illegible]7th Dec. 1836.

[illegible]ip Indian Oak, R. Rayne, Master, from Port [illegible] Apr. touched at the Seychelles, 3d May.

[illegible]ers – Mrs. Rayne, and Child, Miss. Rayne 2 Na[illegible]s and 2 Lascars.

DEPARTURES.

[illegible]His Majestys Sloop Rose, William Barrow Eqs. [illegible]to Trincomallee.

[illegible]—Portuguese Barque Hastings. J. F. de Oleveera, [illegible] to Penang, Singapoor. and Maccao.

[illegible]ers.—Mr. A. A. de Silva.

[illegible]—Schooner Syed Khaun, S. L. de Gallie, Master,

[illegible]gers.—Mr. Costie, Mr. Almeida.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

[illegible]COMPANY'S VESSELS.—Receiving Hulk Hastings, [illegible]Atalanta, Brig Taptee, Floating Chapel, Aurora [illegible]ter Margaret.

[illegible]TRADERS.—Minerva, Pestonjee Bomanjee. Briton, [illegible]ard, Isabella, Mary Dugdale, Mount Stewart El[illegible]ne, Buckinghamshire, Lintin, Richard Walker, [illegible]. Columbia, Slains Castle, Edingburgh, Ranger, [illegible]ibby, Rapid, Northumberland, Argyle, and Scour-

[illegible]TRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Lord Castlereagh, Charlotte, [illegible]Balcarras, Lowjee Family, Glenelg, Hamudee, Ed[illegible]e, Kusrovie, Charles Grant, Hind, Hulbaree, [illegible]er, Dadaloy, Julia, Mahadimbu Shaw Allum, [illegible] Savoy, Emily Jane, Discovery, Sir Herbert Comp[illegible] Indian Oak.

[illegible]SHIP,—Tauze.

[illegible]H.—Barque Anacreon.

[illegible]ER.—Indus.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY 27th MY, 1837.

In pursuance of an intimation from the Supreme Government, the *Atalanta*, we hear, is to be dispatched to the Red Sea on or about the 8th of July next. She is now in dock, undergoing alteration in her interior accommodations.

The *Agra Ukhbar* of the 13th inst. still speaks of the continuance of the plague and of precautionary measures on their frontier, although no further accounts had been received if its extension.

We have great pleasure in inserting the communication of a SUBSCRIBER as to Colonel Kennedy, who we hear is to be appointed to the honourable office of "Oriental Translator to Government" on a handsome salary.

A letter received from Jaulnah yesterday, mentions the death of Brigadier Conway, of the Madras Army, on his journey to Hyderabad.

The Act No 4, of 1837 has called forth the animadversions of the *Calcutta Press*, and the *Hurkaru*, the *Courier*, and the *Friend of India*, unite in condemnation of it, though on distinct grounds, and applying them to its separate sections, the brevity and conciseness of which serve to shew, within how narrow a compass, room may be afforded for much cavil and conjecture. The Act is as follows.

"Act IV. of 1836.

"I. It is hereby enacted, that after the 1st day of May next, it shall be lawful for any subject of His Majesty to acquire and hold in perpetuity or for any term of years property in land or in any emoluments issuing out of land in any part of the territories of the East India Company."

"II. And it is hereby enacted, that all rules which prescribe the manner in which such property as is aforesaid may now be acquired and held by Natives of the said territories shall extend to all persons who shall under the authority of this Act, acquire or hold such property."

To the first section it has been objected that the expression "the territories of the East India Company" has been incorrectly used, and it is difficult to imagine how the phrase came to be adopted. We cannot suppose that the intention has been, to revive a claim or pretension to dominion on the part of the East India Company, which, to whatever extent, and to whatever portions of British India it once applied, was clearly set at rest and extinguished by the provisions of the 3d and 4th W. IV. which divested the East India Company of all Territorial right, and created them mere Trustees for the Crown of "the British Territories in India" and yet the only inference from the wording of this Section is that British India, is the Territory, not of the Crown, but of the East India Company; and if it be, or is to be so considered, how comes it to pass that, while by the Charter their possession is to terminate A. D. 1854, the Legislative Council assumes the power of granting the right to hold in perpetuity under a limited tenure. The *Calcutta Courier* suggests that the wording of the first section should have run thus "the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company" but the words of the Charter act are "the British Territories in India" and in wording an enactment framed for the purpose of carrying out its provisions, we cannot see why these concise terms should not have been followed. The "territories of the East India Company" may in common parlance be very well understood to mean, the territories of the British Crown under their Government, but these words are not in accordance with the Charter, nor are they consistent with the fact that the East India Company do not, in their own right, possess any Territory whatsoever.

The Second Section seems plainly calculated to stultify the design and intention of the first, for we cannot but think with the *Hurkaru* that Europeans, who should avail themselves of this enactment as it stands, must hold their lands subject to the rules of tenure and succession applicable to Hindoos and Mahomedans, for at the time of passing the act, there were rules which prescribed the manner in which land might then be acquired and held by Natives, but there were none applicable to Europeans, and the words of this Section are positive and distinct, that the Rules in existence at the time of passing the act shall extend to all, and that without any reservation or exception, and whatever may have been meant and intended, at present rests in mere surmise and conjecture.

We extract from the *Times* of the 3rd of January, an account shewing the Imports, Stock, and Prices of Cotton at the close of the years 1834, 1835, and 1836, and shewing also, the General Imports, Exports, Stock, and consumption of Cotton, for the year 1836: it will be seen that the Imports have increased considerably during the last two years, and, that the increase of 1836 consisted chiefly of East India Cotton as the following abstract shews;

	Imports.			Increase.		
	East India.	All other descriptions.	Total.	East India.	All other descriptions.	Total.
1834	88,122	860,530	948,652	.....	.....	.....
1835	118,586	972,202	1090,788	30,464	111,672	142,136
1836	219,244	981,587	1200,831	10 ,658	9,385	110,043

The consumption in 1836 of East India Cotton does not however appear to have kept pace with the Imports, for, the stock on hand at the close of the year, was greater by 60,435 Bales than at the close of 1835. Of all other descriptions, taken together, the consumption of 1836 was greater than the quantity imported, but notwitstanding this, there has been in the last year a large increase, as well in the exportations to the Continent &c. as in the Home consumption of East India Cotton. The reduction however of the prices is manifestly great: compared with those quoted as of 1834 and 1835, they have fallen in a far greater ratio than those of any other description.

This may be attributed partly to the inferior quality of our Cotton, and partly to the excess of supply, for, the quantity of East India Cotton imported in 1836, was considerably more than one sixth of the imports of Cotton from all quarters, while in 1835, it was less than a ninth, and in 1834, little more than an eleventh part, of the entire Imports of those years. The fact however that the lowest price quoted of every other description, is considerably more than even the highest price quoted of East India Cotton, marks the inferiority of our great staple under the present system of culture and preparation for the market

CALCUTTA.

FRIEND OF INDIA,—MAY 11.

THE MANGALORE INSURRECTION AND THE STEAMERS.—The insurrection at Mangalore and in the Coorg country has been quelled without the loss of any Europeans, notwithstanding the extreme risk to which they were exposed by the suddenness of the attack. Too much credit cannot be given to Major Dowker, who with a small band of two hundred and fifty men, repeatedly repelled the assailants, and maintained his post till effectual aid could arrive. Assistance was rapidly poured in from the neighbouring stations sufficient to quell the rising. But that which gives a peculiar character to this insurrection is the fact, that it afforded the first occasion for the employment of steamers in the defence of the country. An express reached Sir Robert Grant at Bombay of the revolt in Coorg, at 10 A. M. on the 11th of April. Troops were collected with great speed, and within twenty-hours H. M. S. *Winchester* was under weigh, with a large detachment. In the evening of that day the *Hugh Lindsay* Steamer was sent to the same destination, with a farther supply of troops, and a day after the *Atalanta* Steamer, which had just arrived from England, was hurried off with a final detachment. The rapid succession of these arrivals at Mangalore with the troops, was a matter of no little surprize both to Europeans and Natives. To the Natives it was calculated to convey an idea of the boundless resources of the British Government in India, and of the hopelessness of any contest with a power which appeared to command even the elements. The moral effect on the natives mind of this rapid transportation of troops by means to them so utterly incomprehensible, cannot but prove beneficial to the stability of the Empire; and if the value of those feelings could be expressed by money, we should almost be disposed to say, that the whole expense of the *Atalanta* had been already compensated for by the service which she has been able to render in this emergency. In fact it is to steam by land and steam by water that we must look for the most efficient means of consolidating this great empire. Steam will impart a kind of ubiquity to our armies; enable Government to nip revolt in the very bud; and diffuse a salutary opinion of our invincibility in the Native community.

AGRA UKHBAR.—MAY, 13.

The past week has brought no further accounts of the spread of the Plague, indeed were it not for the incontestable evidence offered by the cordon on our frontier, that there is such a disease, we would find it difficult to keep up a wholesome degree of alarm in the public mind, or impress it with a due sense of danger on the subject. We hope we may be able to report a continuance of this favourable state of things.

We, in common with every one who consider the true source of the civilization of the East to be in her commerce with the West, cannot but rejoice in seeing a desire abroad to commemorate, by some appropriate testimonial, the worth and merits of a man who has done more for the advancement of western commerce in this part of the globe than any person of the present age—we allude to the late Captain Horsburgh. The discoveries of this able officer in the Eastern Seas are among the most splendid triumphs of modern enterprize, and should be felt and acknowledged as such by his countrymen. He has penetrated the secrets of ocean, and macadamised as it were a passage over its waters for our ships and commerce. Such a man should not be forgotten, and we are glad to see the feeling shewn to preserve his memory.

Parties at Agra and the N. W. Provinces, wishing to promote these views, may send their contributions to the Agra Bank, where they will be received and duly forwarded to the Committe at Canton.

AGRA.—An attempt at murder under very unaccountable circumstances, was made in the European lines on the night of Tuesday last. A private of the Grenadier Company, named Duffy, about 10 o'clock P. M., armed himself with a bayonet, and proceeding to the tent of private Ritchie of the same Company, inflicted five wounds on the man, who was asleep. One wound entered the chest, having passed through the arm and is very dangerous. The others are comparatively slight, but the unfortunate sufferer is in an almost hopeless state. No reason can be assigned for this dreadful act. The parties were on intimate terms, and had been smoking together but a short time before the murderous attempt was made. Duffy had, it appears, walked leisurely from the further end of the barracks to where Ritchie slept, and on reaching his bedside, stood over him, and with his bayonet clasped in both hands raised it above his head, exclaiming, "he must die," and plunged it in his chest. This is not the first time this man has attempted a similar crime, from whence it is not improbable that he may be insane.

NUSSEERABAD.—The Plague is making a great sensation here, and the medical officers are working under the highest possible pressure, so that if they escape Plague and Pestilence, they are likely to fall victims to fatigue. Assistant Surgeon Mackean 9th Cavalry has been ordered to Jeypoor, as it is supposed Plague has broken out in that city.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

ATLAS.—JANUARY 8.

THE farewell message of President Jackson to the Congress of the United States, is one of those documents that cannot fail to make a deep impression on every reflecting reader.

We are no admires of a Republican form of government. Our sympathies are, by education and habit, wholly in favour of a limited monarchy; yet we cannot refuse the tribute of our admiration to the sublimity of the spectacle frequently exhibited by the presidential branch of the American constitution. A respectable citizen is chosen to represent his own state in the provincial Congress; he may become its president he may represent the state in the general Congress; he may ultimately attain the highest dignity in the commonwealth, The most surprising, and, to the United States themselves, the most honourable part of the picture is the facility with which a man whose duties have hitherto been confined to private life, enters into the spirit of his new charge. The administration of a great empire has nothing to embarrass him. When brought into contact with the ablest politicians of Europe, he is a match for them all. Though a Republican, he maintains the honour of his country with as much jealousy as the most aristocratical statesman in the old world. In dignity he is equal to the greatest of the princely statesmen of Austria or Russia. In short, he guards the interests, the honour, the happiness of his country with so much vigilance so much ability, as to command the reluctant admiration of the veteran diplomatists on this side of the Atlantic. All the American presidents have been men of high ability: in our opinion General Jackson is the greatest of the number.

An inquisitive mind will be naturally anxious to learn by what means this extraordinary fact is to be explained—that the unpolished, humble, unsophisticated statesmen of the New World thus evince far higher qualifications for their new duties, than they who have been educated for the post, whose lives have been chiefly spent in public affairs, who have been long conversant with courts? The reply is easy. In the old monarchies of Europe, statesmen are chosen for reasons purely adventitious—for birth, fortune, connexions, and other accidental circumstances. The choice may *possibly* be fortunate, but in nine cases out of ten it will not. Men who know, from their infancy, that their station in society is fixed by an hereditary law; and that they need not toil for the advantages which fortune has already secured for them; who perceive that they shall have no exercise for the qualifications necessary to the successful pursuit of those advantages, will be at no pains to acquire them. Prosperity, whether national or individual is fatal to the improvement of the intellect. Hence it is that our pseudo-diplomatists and statesmen are unable to contend with the sons of labour—with those whom necessity has made diligent, and whom diligence has made wise. How different the republican system of the United States! There a functionary is chosen because he has exhibited knowledge of the world, and of the society in which he moves; because he has evinced both that knowledge and the higher qualities of steadiness and perseverance, by success in his own pursuits; because he has the reputation of being an honest and able man; because he has been tried, and not found wanting. If to these qualities—the basis of all general no less than of individual prosperity—he adds a mind comprehensive by nature, and still farther expended by study, we may safely predicate his ultimate ascent to the highest honours his country can bestow.

Whether the same principle of selection may not be partially, at least, introduced into our own system of administration; is worthy the consideration of all rational Reformers. We have had enough aristocratic puppies. Our corps diplomatique is the most contemptible in Europe; and in respect to our higher functionaries, we do not hesitate to make the unqualified assertion that General Jackson alone has exhibited greater talents than the aggregate of all our ministries, from Lord Liverpool to the Derbyshire viscount. To see an obscure citizen—a Jefferson, an Adams, a Munroe, or a Jackson—suddenly emerge from private life, seize the reins of empire without noise, without ostentation, and guide them with so much vigour, wisdom, and success, is, we repeat, one of the most delightful spectacles in the universe! Perhaps, however, it is equalled by the calm dignity with which, when his quinquennial term of office expires, he retires into the tranquil obscurity of private life.

SPECTATOR.—JANUARY 23.

Ministers are about to propose some sort of Poor-law for Ireland. What sort, however, of a Poor-law for Ireland they contemplate, is involved in mystery. Still we have some means of conjecturing their probable intentions. The proposal of a real Poor-law for Ireland, without the aid, as a preparatory measure, of Systematic Emigration, would be a proposal for immediate rejection by the Irish-landlord interest in both Houses. During the recess, Ministers have paid no attention whatever to the means of Systematic Emigration pointed out by Mr. Ward's Committee. We may therefore infer that they do not intend to propose a real Poor-law for Ireland. And the conjecture is much strengthened by the recent proceedings of Mr. O'Connell with respect to this question. But just a year since, he publicly declared that he had doubted and hesitated, but that at length he had made up his mind on the subject; and then he gave the toast of "a Poor-law for Ireland." He will recollect with what satisfaction the avowal of that new opinion of his was hailed by the Reformers of Great Britain. It raised him cent. per cent. in the esteem of intelligent and influential Saxons, and was received by the massess in England and Scotland with enthusiatic welcome. He now declaims *against* a Poor-law for Ireland! Mr. O'Connell will understand our motive for having abstained from all notice of his mere declamation. We have been confident that this great man, whose very nature may be termed patriotic, would not persevere in his opposition to the most useful of reforms for that country to whose advantage his whole life has been devoted. Nay, we have never believed that he *seriously* wished to present a Poor-law for Ireland. His recent course, we believe, has been directed by considerations of temporary expediency. We suspect, and are not singular in the notion, that his well-founded attachment to Lord Mulgrave's Government has induced him to act as an instrument of Ministers—or rather, of the Irish-landlord interest, which is too well represented in the Cabinet—in aiding to "stave off" the demand for a *real* Poor-law in Ireland. It follows, in our humble opinion, that Ministers at present contemplate proposing, not a real Poor-law for Ireland, but just such a nominal Poor-law, or mockery of a Poor-law, as would deserve to be compared with Lord Cottenham's last year's proposal of what he called "a Reform" in the law of Appeal. The Whig Chancellors's mere sham of an improvement was scouted by lawyers and laymen of all parties; but did not the proposal of such a mockery tend to injure, by disparaging, the Government from which it emanated? The question of a Poor-law for Ireland is not one of party. The public feeling upon the subject is so strong, that it will surely be represented in Parliament; and no party considerations would induce a majority of the House of Commons to accept the mockery of an Irish Poor-law from the Whigs, if a real and effectual measure were proposed by the Tories. The best Irish Poor-law bill, come from what quarter it may, will be supported by the country, and must be supported by the press. Lord Melbourne and Lord Morpeth do not forget, we trust, that "a good Poor-law for Ireland" is one of those "popular measures" which the Tory organs of the press have taught us to expect from their party during the session of 1837. The Tories of very superior ability—Mr. William Gladstone and Mr. Francis Baring (Thetford)—were active members of the Committee of Inquiry respecting Colonial Funds for Irish Emigration; and, having made themselves thoroughly conversant with the subject, are well qualified to put Lyndhurst or Peel in the way of "the First Step to a Poor-law for Ireland." By these remarks, we desire only to warn Lord Melbourne, Lord Mulgrave, Lord Morpeth, and also Mr. O'Connell, of a danger which is real and urgent. If they do not take good care the Tories may steal a march upon them with respect to this question of a Poor-law for Ireland. What a triumph it would be for Peel, if he should supersede the Whig measure by a better plan of his own! And what a mortification for the Reformers, if the honour of bestowing a good Poor-law on Ireland should fall to the Tories! If neither Whigs nor Tories should bring forth a good Irish Poor-law bill, then will those Reformers who are neither Whigs nor Tories, have a fine opportunity of distinction. This no-party question, then—and just because it is not a party question—may exert a most important influence on the state of parties. The best Irish Poor-law bill is the one that will pass. If it should come from the Independent Reformers, they would be set up as a party; if from the Whigs, it would counteract the debilitating effects of their submission to a series of defeats by Lyndhurst and his Lords; if from the Tories, there is no saying whither it might lead them. This prize is waiting for those who shall unite the fullest comprehension of the subject with the greatest promptitude of action. Though we should not like to bet on the Whigs, we heartily pray that they may win.

THE INEVITABLE.—These reflections, which present themselves on occasion of every historical catastrophe, are vain. There is always a moment in the annals of nations in which, if such or such a thing had not happened, if such or such a man had been or had not been dead, if such or such a measure had been taken, or such or such a fault had not been committed, that which followed could not have happened. But God decrees that men should be born with dispositions suited to the events which they are to bring about. Louis XVI. had a hundred opportunities of escape; he did not escape, simply because he was Louis XVI. It is childish, then, to lament accidents which produce what they are intended to produce. At each step in life, a thousand different distances, a thousand future chances, are opening on us, though we can see but one horizon, and rush forward to one futurity.—(Chateaubriand.)

COTTON.

General Import, Stock, and Prices of Cotton, at the close of the years 1836, 1835, and 1834.

• IMPORT. into	Savannah, Charleston, &c.	New Orleans and Mobile.	American.	Pernambuco, Paraiba, &c.	Bahia and Macaio.	Maranham.	Para and Mina.	Brazil.	Egyptian.	West India, &c.	Bombay.	Calcutta.	East India.	Total.
Liverpool	344,841	366,902	711,743	72,405	33,637	41,089	....	147,131	31,157	30,344	90,014	12,874	102,888	1,023,263
London	2,576	1,627	4,203	830	....	..	....	830	150	4,817	73,273	24,278	97,551	107,551
Glasgow	30,492	18,198	48,690	..	....	..	....	..	1,114	1,408	18,805	....	18,805	70,017
In 1836	377,909	386,727	764,636	73,235	33,637	41,089	...	147,961	32,421	36,569	182,092	37,152	219,244	1,200,831
1835	389,825	373,484	763,309	58,183	41,102	43,381	309	142,975	40,500	25,418	104,473	14,113	118,586	1,090,788
1834	344,338	387,118	731,456	34,362	31,033	35,955	2,178	103,528	6,548	18,998	84,153	3,969	88,122	948,652
STOCK in Liverpool	33,660	45,260	78,920	15,840	19,220	8,440	230	43,230	17,050	11,910	48,860	4,620	53,480	204,590
London	850	....	850	400	200	..	....	600	..	1,850	47,070	10,450	57,520	60,820
Glasgow	6,499	4,140	10,639	136	....	696	....	832	1,687	456	9,976	....	9,976	23,590
At close of 1836	41,009	49,400	90,409	15,876	19,420	9,136	230	44,662	18,737	14,216	105,906	15,070	120,976	289,000
.. 1835	50,817	58,456	109,273	10,300	12,720	10,361	100	33,481	20,225	6,493	52,401	8,140	60,541	230,013
.. 1834	55,050	62,920	117,970	4,950	3,030	3,570	220	11,770	1'180	5,810	45,780	3,050	48,830	185,560
PRICES			Sea Island.											
	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.		d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.		
At close of 1836	7¼ to 11	7¼ to 11½	20 to 30	10⅝ to 13	8½ to11½	9¾to 12½	9¼ to 11	..	11½to16½	8½ to 10¾	4½ to 7¼	3¾ to 5½	....	1836
1835	7⅞— 10½	7¼— 11¼	15 — 30	10 — 13	8¾—11¼	9¾—12	9¼ — 11	..	11½—14	9 — 11½	5¾ — 7¾	5¾ — 6	....	1835
1834	8⅝— 10¾	8½— 11⅛	19 — 24	12½— 14	11 —12	11⅛—13	11 — 12	..	15½—17	....	6⅝ — 8	6¾ — 7¼	....	1834

GENERAL IMPORT, EXPORT STOCK, AND CONSUMPTION OF COTTON FOR THE YEAR 1836.

		American.	Brazil.	Egyptian.	West India.	East India.	Total.
Stock on hand 31st December	1835	109,273	33,481	20,225	6,493	60,541	230,013
Imported during the year	1836	764,636	147,961	32,421	36,569	219,244	1,200,831
Total supply for	1836	873,909	181,442	52,646	43,062	279,785	1,430,844
Stock in hand 31st December	1836	90,409	44,662	18,737	14,216	120,976	289,000
Exported to Continent and Ireland, and burnt		783,500	136,780	33,909	28,846	158,809	1,141,844
		23,800	2,300	300	1,100	81,400	108,000
Taken for Home consumption in the year	1836	759,700	134,480	33,609	27,746	77,409	1,032,944
or per week in	1836	14,610	2,586	646	534	1,488	19,864
—	1835	13,904	2,297	405	468	1,084	18,158
—	1834	13,164	2,588	113	293	971	17,132

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

The effect of colonial possessions upon the commerce of a country is too extensive a theme to be even entered upon. It must suffice to observe, that to a nation of manufacturers like England, colonies provide the two classes of persons of which she is most in want—producers to supply the raw material, and customers to take off the finished goods. It is said that the same commercial operations would take place between the countries if the relation of parent and colony did not exist. But it seems forgotten that the trade with the colonies continues in spite of war, so long as we are able to defend our possessions. A generation has not passed away since England saw her manufactures rigorously excluded from the continent, and the time may not be far distant when a similar exclusion may again be in force. Now domestic trade is not liable to these proscriptions: no one apprehends a stoppage of the trade between Sussex and Yorkshire; and the trade between Liverpool and Calcutta may be regarded as being almost as much a domestic trade as that which takes place between Weyhill and Leeds. It is liable to a somewhat greater variety of accidents; but so long as Liverpool and Calcutta remain under the same government, no foreign foe, nor any combination of foreign foes, can put a stop to it, nor, unless we wantonly neglect our marine, subject it to any serious inconvenience.

India is a colony—and its value is now perhaps likely to be better understood than it usually has been, from the interest excited by the agitation of a question intimately affecting our political and commercial relations with the East. For seven or eight years past, the propriety of establishing a regular and permanent steam communication between the protecting and dependent country has been discussed. The advocates of such communication have now assumed a very determined attitude. Money has been raised, petitions signed, agents retained, and the approaching Season of Parliament is likely to be enlivened by a very brisk fire from the steam-artillery of the East. The signal gun has already been discharged by Captain Grindlay. That gentleman, having been appointed Agent for all the Presidencies, has commenced his duties by the issue of a pamphlet on the State of the Question as to Steam Communication with India. The publication is concise, but it presents an outline of the principal features of the question; and it is, without doubt, remarkably well timed.

In the course of a pamphlet of less than forty pages, it was obviously impossible to exhaust the various topics which arise out of this interesting question: Captain Grindlay has, however, touched upon most of them, and by those who have as yet no acquaintance with the subject, his *brochure* will be found a useful introduction. He adverts to the various plans which have been proposed for carrying into effect the great object sought, and to the various routes which have been suggested. Of the latter, the four following are the principal:—1st. By the Rhine, the Danube, the Black Sea, overland to the Euphrates, and thence to India. 2nd. By the Mediterranean, overland to the Euphrates, and down that river. 3rd Round the Cape of Good Hope. 4th. By the Mediterranean, and the Red Sea.

The political objections to the first of these routes are so numerous so obvious, and so cogent, that it is scarcely worth while to discuss its merits and preponderating demerits. The second route is also, for the present at least, out of the market, from the unfortunate success of Major Chesney's expedition to the Euphrates. From the outset, indeed, there seemed great reason to doubt the practicability of this course; and it is highly creditable to Major Chesney, that though sanguine in the expectation of success, he never attempted to disguise the difficulties of the undertaking. Could the physicical impediments have been removed, the state of the country would offer a very strong objection to the adoption of this route. If the mail is to be lost, it may be better in the hands of Arabs than of the Russians, who might attack it at the mouth of the Danube: but it is better that it should reach its destination than fall to the share of either. Passengers, too, though they might be pleased with finding themselves on the waters of the great river, if they could navigate it in perfect security, might become nervous when they thought of the tribes which inhabit its banks. Ladies and elderly gentlemen, especially, might feel a repugnance to become butts for the improvement of young Arab marksmen, or for the exercise of those of greater experience; and the recontres by land with the same picturesque persons might not always be perfectly agreeable—notwithstanding the romance attending them. The Euphrates project, however, is sleeping, and so is that which proposed proceeding by the Cape. Indeed, the latter is so little adapted for steaming, that the only cause for wonder is how it ever found advocates while another route was available. The route by the Red Sea has been attacked by various objections, but several of them have vanished upon investigation; and, probably, the only important one remaining may disappear upon further trial. It has been seriously questioned whether the passage *to* the Red Sea can be effected against the south-west monsoon. This has not been ascertained, but the highest nautical authorities are of opinion that it may. This opinion is that of men acquainted with the Indian seas, and well acquainted also with what is effected by steam against difficulties which they believe equal to those presented by the south-west monsoon.

There has been a vast deal of discussion in India as to the selection of a starting-post there, and the discussion has partaken of the fiery character of the climate. Upon this incidental point, those who agreed upon the main question have divided themselves into angry parties. We do not know that any blood has been shed, but a great deal of warm breath has been expended, and much good ink poured out. The combatants are somewhat unequally matched, Calcutta, the seat of the government, and the capital of British India, being united with Madras against little Bombay, as the Bombay men feel a pride in calling their presidency. The question is, "Shall the communication be directed to Bombay only, or first to some central rendezvous, whence branch steamers may communicate with Madras and Calcutta, as well as Bombay?" The latter would appear to be the best plan, as it would give equal benefits to all. It would have the further advantage of extending the communication to Ceylon, and of bringing the line towards the Indian Archipelago. It seems, moreover, to be the general opinion that it would be more easily practicable than the Bombay plan, On the other hand, it would be somewhat more expensive, and in these days of economy that is a consideration not to be overlooked. But the total amount of the expense necessary for effecting the object is, after all, quite trivial. According to a calculation attached to Captain Grindlay's pamphlet, it would fall short of 23,000*l.* a-year; and this is not a sum for which any reasonable Government—we might almost say any sane one—would peril the prosperity perhaps the safety, of the most splendid empire upon the face of the globe.

The mode of establishing the communication—whether it shall be a purely public undertaking, or a private one receiving some portion of the public assistance—is a question of commercial or economical arrangement, less allied to the subjects to which this Journal is devoted than the others; but it is really pitiable that there should be any boggling as to the pounds, shillings, and pence part of the business. Nothing can account for it but the prevalence of that miserable economy which has of late become so fashionable, and which saves farthings while it sacrifices thousands. For the comfort of those who are tender upon this point, Captain Grindlay shows the strong probability that in a short time the scheme will at least pay its expenses; and the probable amount of them is so small that the extended correspondence which must be the result of a better system may fairly be looked to as forming a fund sufficient to defray it.

For the various facts and calculations we must refer to the publication, as we must also for a view of the numerous commercial advantages to England and India which the improvement of the means of communication between the two countries could not fail to produce. There is however one topic introduced which speaks to all, whatever the nature of their engagements, and on which a few words will not be misplaced before passing to the political bearings of the question.

India contains a large body of Englishmen, who have proceeded thither in pursuit of a variety of objects. Some of them are engaged in commerce, some exercising civil, judicial, and political functions, but the greater portion devoted to the Military Service, and thus upholding their country's honour and interests in a colony, while it is among the more distant of her possessions, is, beyond comparison, the most valuable. To commercial men the value of rapid communication is incalculable. At present it is often found necessary to incur the expense of expresses, which would be altogether needless were there a frequent and steady communication by steam, But it is not to the commercial importance of such an establishment that we would now direct attention, but to its inestimable assistance in facilitating family and social intercourse. The King's regiments in India, officers and men—the servants of the Company, civil, military, and marine—the judges, and a large body of the legal practitioners in the Supreme Courts—the bishops and the clergy—together with many of those engaged in the operations of commerce, are European born—European in their connexions, their habits, and their feelings,—European in heart and soul and dearest affections. Called by professional duties to India, their thoughts often wander homeward, while in the land from which they are temporarily absent there is many an anxious wish on their behalf—many an eye turned eastward with devotion as fervent as ever warmed the breast of the most ardent worshipper of the sun—many a heart alternately beating high with expectation of approaching tidings from those most loved, and sinking with disppointment as the fulfilment is deferred. Surely persons thus separated from their families, and the families from whom they are separated, have a demand upon our sympathies, and a strong claim to the establishment of any practicable means of mitigating their anxieties and facilitating their interchange of communications. They have this claim both as men and countrymen, but when we recollect that the greater portion of the European residents in India are persons stationed there for the public service, the claim becomes infinitely strengthened. Separation from country and family are privations sufficiently severe to render it quite unnecessary to aggravate them: in India they are rendered more severe by the vast distance that intervenes, and the sudden and serious dangers to which the climate exposes those born and nurtured in a more temperate one.

But if these reasons should be insufficiant—if the fact of a man's having devoted his life to the service of his country should be thought to afford cause for excluding him, and all that are dear to him, from the common charities of human nature—there are public grounds which render it highly desirable that every means should be adopted to improve the mode of communication between England and India. It is not to be wished that Englishman in India should forget that they are Englishmen—that they should lose the principles, moral, political, and religious, which they have imbibed in their own country—but, on the country, that they should cherish them as their best inheritance. This cannot be secured in any other way so effectually as by facilitating communication between the two countries to the fullest extent practicable The East India Company have formerly been sensible of this, and it has been understood—we are not sure that it has not been avowed—that the regulations with regard to furlough were intended as much for the benefit of the Service, by preserving a European spirit in it, as for the personal accommodation of the officer. The more England extends her colonial dominion, the greater will be her strength, provided she remembers that they are but limbs of her power—that she is the heart of the system from whence the blood is to be drawn that is to give life and spirit to the whole.

We shall now offer a few words on the political advantages of establishing a regular steam communication with India; or rather, we might say, the political necessity for such a step. British India has, on the whole, a compact frontier—all now appears tolerably calm within: but if we suppose that our power is safe beyond the possibility of being shaken by either outward attack or internal disturbance, we shall fatally deceive ourselves; and may, in all probability, be awakened from our dream of security in the most unpleasant manner. Captain Grindlay has just glanced at the long cherished designs of Russia in the East, but constrained, we suppose, by the narrownes of his limits, he has but glanced at them. They require, indeed, for their full development, a space which can no more be spared for the purpose in this paper, than it could in Captain Grindlay's pamphlet. The conduct of Russia towards Poland, and her scarcely dissembled intention of absorbing within her vortex the larger part of the Turkish Empire, have excited some attention; but her gradual advances towards our eastern dominions have scarcely been noticed, and neither the people of this country, nor their rulers, appear to entertain any just apprehension of the danger to be guarded against. Some attempts have been made to arouse them, but hitherto, it should seem, in vain. Russia, there can be no doubt, meditates, and has long meditated, a scheme of universal Asiatic subjugation, and her ambition will never be stayed until every spot of earth, from the Indian to the Arctic Ocean, from the Dardanelles to the China Sea, acknowledges her dominion. This is a design not to be achieved suddenly, and of this Russia is aware. She "bides her time," but she never suffers the opportunity for securing an accession of power or territory to pass by unimproved.

It should be fixed, therefore, in the minds of the rulers of India, that we have an enemy, active, watchful, and insidious, whose eye has long and unceasingly been directed to our eastern possessions: the danger may be, or may not be, remote. It may not occur this year, or next, or for many years to come, but it will arrive; and unless it be believed that men can be too early in a state of preparation for an impending danger, the period of which is uncertain we should direct all our energies to meet and frustrate the blow when it descends. Look at what Russia has already achieved! See the Turkish Empire, mouldering away before her withering influence! Look at her encroachments upon Persia! Behold her the mistress of the Black Sea, and the Caspian, and within a few days march of the Euphrates! Combine these facts with the recollection of her ambitions and aggressive spirit and ask if there is no ground for apprehension.

Our Indian territories, extensive as they are, would not satisfy her craving for empire—they would form a mere sop for her appetite; but they would be something in themselves, and they would be valued by Russia even less on account of the advantages which they produced to her than for the injury which their loss would inflict upon us.. To lose India would be a serious blow to the greatness of England, under whatever circumstances the loss might take place: to lose it to Russia would be utter ruin to our national interests, and an utter extinguishment of our national glory.

Russia may not proceed at first by open attack. She is at least as formidable in the closet as in the field. She has emissaries everywhere, and India presents abundant materials for their employment. No candid and well-informed man will deny that the people of British India have, on the whole, gained much by the exchange of rulers; but, though the many have benefited, there are, of course, some who have suffered; and these will afford the fuel to which the Russians will only have to [illegible] the lighted match. The dethroned Princes, their fam[illegible] and dependants, will readily listen to any one who w[illegible] promise freely—and the Russians are not surpassed b[illegible] any people in the world in the art of making liberal promises.

India, too, contains a larger number, than most countries, of that class of persons who hang loosely on society, and who rise in the morning without any very definite notion of the manner in which the portion of food necessary to carry them through the day is to be obtained. Further, the more decent and regular classes have suffered grievous changes by the destruction of the manufactures, the loss consequent upon which has not, as yet, been repaired by the improved condition of their agricultural resources. The great reduction of the Army, also, has acted unfavourably upon the people, to an extent almost equal to the financial advantages, by depriving them of the opportunity of honourable employment, at certain, though moderate, remuneration. A large portion of those, who, but for the reductions, would have been the British ranks, might possibly have small objection to serve any other power. They are soldiers of fortune and would be able to discern little difference between Russian pay and British. All these circumstances give Russia the means of acting against the British power, and no one, it is presumed, doubts her inclination. Should she use them and succeed, what will be the result. Our merchants and manufactures will be excluded from India, and, by being excluded from India, they will be excluded from the opening markets of central Asia. The vast number of persons dependent upon our Eastern Colonies for professional support, will be thrown upon the wide world, looking, probably, for some compensation from an impoverished country, which that country is unable to afford. The proprietor of East India stock will, perhaps, have his dividend settled in the same way as the present Government of Spain arrange these matters, for his claim is secured upon the territory, and when the territory is gone, his claim will be at least open to question: and the country, deprived of its brightest ornament, will soon become—what Portugal is now.

It is worth something to avert these calamities, and steam communication offers the probable means. The power of communicating with England in forty or fifty days, instead of four, five, or six months, as may happen, may be the saving of the Empire; and if the posession of this power is declined, on account of the few paltry pounds which it will cost, those who make the decision may be good arithmeticians, but they must be very incompetent statesmen.

The importance of steam communication, in the event of disturbance, has been urged on that ground only which is the most obvious—the hostile intentions of Russia. But disturbance may arise from internal causes, and if not repelled immediately, there are plenty of waiters upon fortune, ready to take advantage of our weakness.

Our experience in the Nepaul war may satisfy us of this. The reverses which we met in the early part of that war gave courage to every malignant, and emboldened those who previously trembled at our name, to confederate for the purpose of expelling us from India; peace was at last concluded with the Nepaulese State, somewhat abruptly, to set the Government at liberty to turn its arms against the herd of meaner animals, who thought the lion enclosed in the toils. There are but two courses for England in the East—either to maintain her high position, or to withdraw from India altogether—and she must choose between them.

There is one other point on which we can only bestow a passing notice, which we the more regret, as it is altogether omitted in Capt. Grindlay's pamphlet, probably because he thought it too professional for the general reader.

In the inquiry before the Committee of the House of Commons in 1834, some attention was given to the suggested establishment of a steam flotilla for the purpose of defence, but by no means so much as the importance of the subject merited. If this were carried into effect, steam navigation would be rendered directly as well as indirectly operative in the protection of the territorial possessions and commercial interests of the British in the East.

It was proposed to substitute such a flotilla for part of the existing Bombay Marine, and the change was stated to be sanctioned by the judgement of Sir Pulteney Malcolm, Colonel Stannus, and other distinguished officers of both Services. The subject has been a good deal talked of at Bombay, but the only plan we have seen is that submitted by Major Chesney. In this examination that officer observed, "that in establishing a communication either by the Red Sea or the Euphrates it would be requisite to have other steamers in reserve; and therefore a flotilla of steamers at Bombay would work admirably in connexion with the steam, especially if it were to be substituted for some of the Bombay Marine.

To elucidate the working of the change as to expense, Major Chesney submitted a statement of particulars. He first detailed the expenses of a Bombay cruiser, and the instance which he took was that of the ship Elphinstone, launched in September, 1824, 387 tons burden, mounting eighteen guns. The original cost of this ship *was* 13,000*l.*, as nearly as can be calculated by the conversion of the rupee into English money; and the annual charge for wages, victualling, &c., 660*l.* To this last sum Major Chesney added eight per cent. on the original outlay for wear and tear, amounting to 1040*l.*, and four per cent. for insurance, making 520*l.* more; the total annual cost thus exhibited was 8169*l.*

There were twelve cruisers at that time on the establishment, and the entire annual cost was therefore about 100,000*l.* The annual cost of a steamer, according to the Admiralty returns of Sir C. Malcolm, is 2965*l.*, and the annual consumption of coals in each of the several vessels 1100*l.* The total being only 4065*l.*, it will be apparent that if the facts be correctly stated, the cost of one cruiser is equal to that of two third sized steamers. Major Chesney pointed out the advantages of such a species of force as steam-vessels would afford as a d[illegible] both gainst external and internal dangers, and exp[illegible] his opinion that it would be equally well adapted [illegible] fensive and defensive warfare, and would form [illegible] sistable support to the British power in that part [illegible] world.

Among other advantages he suggested that eigh[illegible] steamers, each towing a light vessel or raft, might [illegible] sport eight or ten thousand troops to any given poi[illegible] extensive coast up the Indus, the Euphrates, and [illegible] rivers. It is now, however, pretty certain that the [illegible] phrates is not a river for steaming, and the hopes [illegible] tained with regard to the Indus are far less sanguine [illegible] they were two years ago: but the value of such a n[illegible] of transporting troops coastwise is indisputable. No [illegible] my, Major Chesney remarked, "could effect the pas[illegible] of a river in the face of an armed flotilla of steamers [illegible] ing with those who defended it, without its being kn[illegible] where he meant to make the attack," and from this c[illegible] he inferred that the operation would be attended w[illegible] greater difficulty and greater loss than it had ever pr[illegible] ously been. "Such a passage," he added, "as won [illegible] battle of Wagram could not be renewed on the In[illegible] if it were defended by steam."

Waving all consideration of the practicability of [illegible] Indus for steam navigation, it must be remembered [illegible] sea-going boats are not adapted for rivers, nor river-b[illegible] for the sea; and therefore, to insure the full advant[illegible] of that important discovery which is effecting such [illegible] and mighty changes in society, we must be provided

two classes of boats. Major Chesney proceeded to urge, that if steam were adopted as the agent of communication with Europe, there were strong motives for extending its use to an armed flotilla. "Whether," said he, "we resort to the Persian Gulf or to the Red Sea, reserve steamers are equally indispensable for repairs; but by having a general establishment at Bombay the repairs would be effected there, and the packet duties taken in turn."

After adverting to the demands of the two lines, that by the Euphrates, and that by the Red Sea, he observes that "in the case of the Suez line being established"—and it is now pretty evident that it is the Suez line that must be established"—"three steamers would be always absent from Bombay," and "presuming five to be the smallest number we could have for other purposes, the flotilla would consist of nine."

This flotilla of nine he proposed to divide into three classes of three each. The first class, with two engines of 120-horse power, he calculated to cost 18,000*l.* each; the second, with two engines of 90-horse power, 15,000*l.* each; the third, adapted to pirate and river service, with two engines of from 50 to 60-horse power, 11,560*l.* each. Further sums were added for duplicates of boiler, coalships depots, and a variety of incidental expenses, as well as for two steamers at Malta, Major Chesney's plan of communication extending to that island. The total annual expense exhibited was 102992*l.* By the reduction of six cruisers, Major Chessney calculated on a saving of 48,894*l.* per annum; and from the postage of letters, upon an annual income of 54,116*l.* The two sums combined being 103,010*l.*, a steam communication with Europe would be secured, and an efficient flotilla of five armed steamers for general purposes, not only without increase of expense, but with a positive though small reduction.

It must be observed that this confines the communication to Bombay, but it is still a very tempting result, and is sufficient to stimulate further inquiry. The expense of communication with Malta is also now saved by the extension of the packets to Alexandria. Steam-vessels will undoubtedly become importants instruments in future warfare; and it may be well for England if she take the lead in their adaptation and improvement with this view. The proposal of an armed steam flotilla is therefore one deserving all encouragement.

One thing is clear—in the establishment of a regular steam communication between Great Britain and India there is no longer any serious difficulty, and there ought to be no further delay. If upon this plan can be grafted one for the direct defence of our Eastern Dominions, we ought eagerly to embrace it as one of the greatest boons which the hand of science ever presented to our country.

When any subject begins to be talked about, there are always a number of floating rumous too absurd to receive credit from any person who will subject himself to the trouble of a moment's thought. A report has lately been circulated that the Euphrates plan was not yet abandoned; that it would still be the chosen line, and that Beirout was to be the Syrian port on connexion with it. This is of course only idle talk. The harbour of Beircut is exposed, and the anchorage is bad. Here is a promising beginning. Next comes a land journey of several days, very objectionable for passengers, from the fatigue attending it, and rendered still more so by the chances of robbery, captivity, and death. These melodramatic accompaniments will certainly not recommend it to those who are fresh from Cheltenham and the Regent's Park. Lastly come the rocks, shallows, falls, floods, and tortuous windings of the Euphrates, with Arab shots still whizzing about the boats. These obstacles are hitherto unsurmounted, and to all appearance are insurmountable, for which reason, as no other is apparent, that line must have been chosen had such choice really been made. If there were actually such an intention for the purpose of benefiting Syria or any other part of the world, the object should be avowed; but this is not the line for the benefit of India, nor [illegible] country be satisfied with it. Would the people of that country [illegible] they call for the communication by the Red Sea which affords a practicable line. Its ridiculous rival does not; and an attempt to revive pretensions which have been decidedly refuted would only be regarded as a *ruse* of those in power to stave off the settlement of the question a little longer. As no such motive can be presumed, no such design as that of clinging to a defeated scheme can be apprehended.—*United Service Journal, for January.*

DEFENCE OF FRASER'S MAGAZINE IN THE BERKELEY AFFAIR.

BY W. MAGINN, ESQ. LL. D.

I am told by those whose opinions I have every reason to respect, that it is incumbent upon me to offer some observations on the case of Messrs. Fraser and Berkeley, so far as I am therein concerned. I intrude myself with reluctance on the attention of my readers. For many years, in constant communication with the public, I have, to the utmost of my power, courted privacy, because I have ever felt that the less periodical writers are urged personally into notice, it is the better for their readers and themselves. But I am now, as it were, forced to come forwards, espically as I have been stigmatised as an anonymous slanderer.

First, as to being anonymous:—The custom of the country, and a justly defensible custom, is, that writers in newspapers, magazines, reviews, &c., do not put their names to their articles. A custom justly defensible, because there is always an appearance, and often a reality, of presumption or impertinence in one man setting himself up in critical judgment on labours which have cost certain thought and time to another, or in offering an opinion upon matters of public importance, occupying the serious attention of persons holding high station, and possessed of knowledge derived from sources inaccessible to any ordinary author. The "we" of the political or literary writers is no more than the index of what he wishes to be considered as his view of the opinions of the party which he sometimes follows, but as often ultimately leads. Speaking practically, except in some personal trifles, exclusively of a jocular character, there is really no such thing as an anonymous writer on any part of the press. Who cannot at a moment's notice, find out the author of an article in the *Edinburgh*, or the *Quarterly*, or *Blackwood*, or *Fraser*, or the *Times*, or the *Standard*, or the *John Bull*, or the *Examiner*? In truth, the prominent writers for newspapers or magazines are exceedingly few in number. I have been almost twenty years more or less connected with some of the most eminent, and in the course of my experience do not think that I could enumerate fifty names. I am sure that at present it would be a matter of difficulty to me to mention twenty persons to whom I should willingly commit the management of any periodical work, daily, weekly, monthly, or quarterly, for which any one cared a thousand pounds. I speak merely as a matter of trade, and a matter of trade on which I feel myself, from practice and knowledge, qualified to speak. It is perfectly idle, therefore, to say that the couple of dozen among us who mainly interest ourselves in periodical literature are anonymous. It, however, suits some, at the bottom of whose impertinence is cowardice or envy, or the more intelligible feeling of hunger, to pretend to consider us so.

Having disposed of the charge of being an *anonymous* slanderer, I may now come to that of our being slanderers at all. Publicly known as we are, I deny the charge as being utterly absurd. I am about to speak of the case in which I am interested, declaring, beforehand, that in what I say I have not the slightest notion of offering any offence to Mr. Grantley Berkeley, beyond what it may be impossible to avoid. I shall presently allude to the peculiar position in which we have lately stood towards each other; but I may unblamed be allowed to remark, that Mr. Grantley Berkeley's novel was not a good one—that the spirit which dictated the writing of a work about one's own ancestors, particularly ancestors so long known, but so slightly distinguished, was not high-minded—that the conception of the hero of the novel was paltry—that the tendency, at least, of the scenes was licentious—that the dedication of a book of intrigues to a lady of unblemished reputation was a thing not to be commended—and that the image of the author was, as usual, to be suspected in the cherished creation of his mind. The article which I wrote might have been compressed into the few lines above printed. If it be any satisfaction to Mr. Berkeley, I shall say, with perfect truth, that I wrote the article in a great hurry, and that business having next day taken me out of town, it was not in my power to revise or correct it after it was in type. If it had been otherwise, I admit that I should have altered some of the expressions most exposed to cavil. For example, I think, on a more serious perusal than under other circumstances I should have deigned to bestow upon *Berkeley Castle*, that though I should have designated its hero, Herbert Reardon, as what he is exhibited in the novel, a liar and a pimp, I should not have laid myself open to the charge of Mr. Thesiger, that I thereby intended to have so designated Mr. Grantley Berkeley. Yet Lord Byron is in general supposed to shadow himself forth in *Childe Harold* and *Don Juan*; and it would naturally occur that the author put forth Herbert Reardon as his own prototype. I repeat it, however, that if it had been in my power to have looked over the proofs, I should have changed some of the expressions which most called forth the anger of the member for West Gloucestershire.

I do not wish to press unfairly the charge of licentiousness on *Berkeley Castle*; and I add, that there are some parts of it pretty fairly written, particularly the commencement of the first volume. With deference to Mr. Fraser's truly able and eloquent advocate, Mr. Erle, the production is scarce worthy of the dissection which he gave it. But I adhere to my original proposition, that there was something so peculiarly provoking in the mere fact of any of the Berkeleys calling public attention to the history of their family, that no critic pretending to common spirit could pass it by; especially after the conduct of Col. Berkeley, now crammed into the Peers as Lord Segrave, towards a man of the name of Judge; and the declared determination of the family—Liberals as they are—to vindicate themselves from the printed expression of any thing displeasing to them by the infliction of the bludgeon. Sprung of a country where bullying is not looked upon as a thing of much moment, and of a caste which never hung back from the free utterence of free opinion, such threats could have no other effect upon me than to urge me to give my sentiments of disapprobation, if I felt any, with the less reluctance.

But I was sincerely and deeply sorry that an act of personal violence fell upon a man who must permit me to call him my friend—on Mr. James Fraser, a gentleman to whom I am under the ties of many obligations, and of the most sincere friendship. It would be absurd if, in the pages of his own Magazine, I further expatiated upon the feelings which actuated my heart and my mind when I saw him suffering from the effects of having been struck down by ruffian violence. I heard and I believe—nay, I know, for why am I here to resort to the professional technicalities of the law?—that foul advantage had been taken of his defenceless situation—that if he had been equal in strength to any of the professed puglists whom the Berkeleys once where fond of patronising, (and one of whom, in the present instance; it appears was present for the purpose of backing the assailant,) he had, in consequence of the surprise and the brutality, small chance of success—and that against a person of power and agility so much superior, and so much more cultivated, chance there was none,—when I saw this, if I afterwards did what I own is not on the strict principles of Christian rule to be defended, I hope that there will be found some palliation for my conduct.

[illegible]ion of duelling must, however, be postponed [illegible] until I go into the main ground of quarrel [illegible]icle. As for the criticism, I have no notion of apologising. I hold firmly to the right which I or any other person, Whig, Tory, or Radical, possessed of the power of writing, may claim of expressing their opinion on matters literary or political. What I said might be harsh; but if a gentleman knows his business as a gentleman, he should know that words are to be settled by those who speak them, and by nobody else.

Mr. Berkeley was not so ignorant as to beleive that the article which offended him was written by Mr. Fraser. If he had any matter of complaint against the review of his book, he might have answered it in literature or in law; or, if he preferred a course neither literary nor legal, he ought to have taken care that he made no mistake as to the person on whom his retaliation was to fall. A literery answer was, I suppose, not to be thought upon without dismay; and as he personally attacked another for what he could not have had the slightest difficulty in finding out was done by me, I must now confine myself to the legal complaints which he made of the injury he had suffered. They are the following:

1. That an attack was made upon his family in many ways, but in a manner most peculiarly insulting and injurious upon his mother.
2. That he was held up, by implication, as being as mean in conduct and character as the reviewer maintained the hero of *Berkeley Castle* to be.
3. That it was insinuated, in a commentary on a passage of the book, that he was capable of such ungentlemanlike conduct to women, as to expose him to the most unpleasant consequences.
4. That an uncalled-for allusion had been made to the Countess of Buxton, who had therefore every right to be offended.
5. That Lord Euston had been advised to use a horsewhip over Mr. Berkeley's shoulders.
6. That Mr. Berkeley's character as a gentleman had been conclusively jeoparded by his work.

I cannot find any other matter of such importance in the declaration, and the above were the points on which Mr. Thesiger dwelt. As the first requires an answer at some length, I shall take the others before I proceed to discuss it.

The second and third points, after all, are but one in essence. Of Mr. Grantley Berkeley I scarcely knew any thing; at this moment I do not know him by sight, and should not be able to recognise him if accident were to throw us together. I had heard something of his appearance in parliament; but his efforts at legislation are never alluded to but as matters of jest. Those who take the trouble of reading the review of his novel will see that I, on general grounds, entertain an unfavourable opinion of the class of men to which he belongs. Some affairs, in which members of his house—I repeat it that of himself I knew nothing—figured before the public, did not tend to impress me with the opinion that works emanating from Berkeley Castle would be remarkable for rigidity of morals. With these feelings I read the work; and finding its hero, not only abandoning, at the bidding of his superior, the lady on whom he had fixed his affections, but actually making himself the go-between of their secret loves, the bearer of notes, the framer of assignations, and the ready messenger to procure stolen interviews—finding him professing the tenderest love for his wife (professing it not merely to herself, whom he wished to deceive, but to his readers, to whom, of course, he was pouring forth his secrets), while he was carrying on a heartless intrigue with a married woman, whose remose drives her to death, *her lover* rejoicing in getting rid of the inconvenience of her devoted affection—finding that the novel was filled with low intrigues, and its tone throughout indicative of a degrading appreciation of the female character,—it was not much to be wondered at if I conceived a disgust for such a personage, and a contempt for the writer who made him his hero. I have already said, that if I had written less hastily, or had the opportunity of revising what I wrote, I should have used terms less liable to the angry comments of Mr. Berkeley's counsel. Their purport would, however, have been essentially the same. As for the comment upon the assertion that the writer had, through his devotion to female charms, been occasionally so led away by his feelings as to place himself in situations of an unpleasant kind. I do not retract a word of it. His meaning is plain; and I hope I shall have the men and women of England in this case with me, that if any man attempts, as the passage clearly intimates, to the advantage of the unprotected condition of a lady, to offer her insult, he deserves to be rung out, or kicked out, according as to what she thinks the more judicious course for her to adopt. Mr. Thesiger most justly described such a man as the meanest of all cowards. I never charged, nor do I now charge, Mr. Grantley Berkeley with having done any thing of the kind; but, speaking hypothetically, I maintained that if he ever acted according to the practice described in his novel as being familiar to his hero, he amply deserved to be treated in the manner I suggested.

As for offering insult to the Countess of Euston, I do not think that any one who reads the passage without prejudice, or a predetermined desire to find fault, could discover any thing of the kind. I most solemnly declare the thought never crossed my mind. Every thing I have heard of Lady Euston—and since this affair I have heard much—is of the most pure and honourable character. I meant no more than what I said. I thought, after the very intelligible declaration that the writer was of so warm a disposition that he could not resist the influence of female charms when placed within their sphere, it was impertinent to allude to the happy hours he had passed in the company of the countess—and I think so still. I am misinformed if her ladyship did not feel the dedication as an intrusive affront. Whether she did or not, I assert that I had no notion of speaking of her in any other terms than those of respect. That I am not now saying this for the first time will be proved by the following correspondence. I shonld premise, that the assault was committed on Mr. Fraser on Wednesday, August 2d, and that I met Mr. Grantley Berkeley on Friday, the 5th.

LORD EUSTON AND MR. GRANVILLE BERKELEY TO DR. MAGINN

"*Travellers' Club, Pall Mall, August* 7, 1836.

"Lord Euston and Mr. Granville Berkeley would be glad to know whether Dr. Maginn has any objection to state, in the most explicit manner possible, that it was not his intention to throw out the smallest insinuation against Lady Euston, when he coupled her name with the two quotations from Mr. Grantley Berkeley's novel of *Berkeley Castle*.

When this letter was delivered I immediatsly wrote this reply.

DR. MAGINN TO THE EARL OF EUSTON.

"*52 Beaumont Street, Marylebone, Morday. August*, 8.

"Dr. Maginn prerents his compliments to Lord Euston. He has learnt that his lordship has thought he has reason to complain, on behalf of the Countess of Euston, with respect to some observations in a review of a novel called *Berkeley Castle*, which review was published in *Fraser's Magazine*. It is now a matter of some notoriety that Dr. Maginn is the author of the article complained of; and he hastens to assure Lord Euston, that he never for a moment intended to offer the slightest affront to the Countess of Euston; and that if it is conceived he has done so, he begs to state, in any language that may be desired, his deep regret that he should be suspected of such a piece of uncalled-for and unjust impertinence.

"Dr. Maginn would have addressed this note to Lady Euston, and in terms of stronger apology, but that he feared that her ladyship [illegible] looked upon it as an intrusion not warrantable. He therefore takes the course of sending his letter to Lord Euston.

"*Lord Euston, &c. &c. &c.*

This note was delivered to Mr. Granville Berkeley, on the condition that it was to be considered as an apology to the Countess of Euston for an imaginary offence, and that no public use was to be made of it. Mr. Granville Berkeley promised, on his own part and that of Lord Euston that it should not go beyond the private circle of the family; and these gentlemen have, as I knew they would, honourably kept their word. I hope there is no breach of etiquette in publishing their brief and *business-like* note. I have done so to introduce mine, which will I trust shew that an impertient feeling towards the Countess of Euston never entered my imagination. With respect to the recommendation of the use of a horsewhip, on which so much stress was laid, it is scarcely worthy of a serious thought. If Lord Euston had felt the affront, as I imagine he might have felt it, he would have acted with great propriety in following my recommendation. I am quite sure, however, that he would not have been such a sruffian as to strike a man when he was down. His lordship must forgive me for the silly joke applied to his personal appearance. It is no harm, after all, to be called a thin piece of parliament. I should be extremely sorry if the heir of the house of Grafton were to emulate the accomplishment cultivated by persons of brawnier frame.

With respect to the sixth charge against me, that I had represented Mr. Grantley Berkeley as undeserving of the character of a gentleman, I leave it to those who have examind his conduct in this and other tranctions, to say if I were right or wrong in my inference. It is a matter which much more nearly concerns the gentlemen of West Gloustershire, if there happen to be any there, than concerns me.

The first charge against my article is the most material. It is set down as a great crime, that I dared to say that the decision of the House of Lords was that Lord Segrave is illegitimate. Let the quarel, then, be with the House of Lords, I am amused by some dunderheaded scribblers, who find no fault with my having alluded to the illegitimacy of Lord Segrave, but complain that any notice should be taken of the peculiar *liaison* between his lordship's father and mother. The House of Lords has voted him to be a natural son—so be it; but if you say that his mother was unmarried when he was born, you are a slagderer!

To rubbish such as this I disdain to reply. I repeat what is said in the review—What brings the man so long known to us as Colonel Berkeley into the House of Lords as Lord Segrave? He once passed by the title of Lord Dunsley, and for a while assumed that of Earl of Berkeley. Where are these titles now? With infinite scorn I look upon the pretext, that respect for the fame of the Countess of Berkeley prevents the assumption of the peerage undoubtedly possessed by the family. Of the gentleman who is by law Earl of Berkeley I have not the honour of knowing any thing, and his motives may be respectable; but the fact that Lord Segrave sits in the Peers by any other title than that which would have of right belonged to him if he had been born in wedlock, is of itself a waving of the claim. Nay, more—if Mr. Grantley Berkeley were to survive his immediately preceding brother, Mr. Moreton Berkeley, can he say that he himself would not assume the present *quasi*-dormant honour; or, if he declined doing so, can he promise the same forbearance from his heir,! Indeed, his prefixing, by permission, the addition of *Hon.* to his name, while his eldest brother remained without a title, is conclusive, so far as the delicacy of the case is concerned.

I confess, no matter to what degree of being unknown it may consign me, that I thought the Countess of Berkeley was dead. Many years had elapsed since I had heard any thing about her: the events which brought the lady's fame into question occurred more than half a century ago; the investigation into the Berkeley peerage occurred in 1811, which is now distant from us by a quarter of a century. Is it not absurd to think that a reference, in half a dozen lines, to a matter judicially recorded, and annually noticed in every *Peerage*, could excite personal wrath in the bosom of a man who could not have been more than a dozen years old when the Lords were deciding that his mother was not married at the time indicated by what they voted to be a forged entry in a church book. I should as soon have thought of being called to account by the Duke of St. Albans for referring to the case of Nell Gwyun. If the members of the Berkeley family are desirous of finding a mark for their animosity, let me recommend them the Duke of Buckingham, who (he was then marquess) swore that their father committed forgery. They may believe me when I tell them that what is contained in public documents cannot be suppressed; and that their endeavour to put down allusion to it, by resenting its publication on men of humble degree, while they cautiously abstain from taking notice of its solemn assertion by personages of the highest rank, will be worse than useless.

I had not for a long time looked over the Berkeley case, and now that I have in some degree made myself master of its leading feading features, I say, unreversedly, that I think the Countess of Berkeley to have been in ill-used and a betrayed woman. I think it impossible to have come to any other decision than that at which the Lord arrival; but that she acted upon motives which, if they cannot be defended, may be excused, is plain from all parts of the evidence. The testimony of Mr. Chapeau is much more affecting than a waggon-load of such romance as *Berkeley Castle*. Lest it should be again imagined that I am writing with an intent to hurt the feelings of the Countess of Berkeley, I pass by all recapitulation of this unhappy case. But I pass them not until I say, that, though stern morality cannot defend lapses from virtue, yet hard must be the heart which cannot find in the story deep and tender palliatives; and immaculate, indeed, should be the hand that would stoop for the casting of the stone. The Countess of Berkeley will not care a farthing for my sentiments on such a subject; but for my own sake, I say, that if I had known the evidence in the Berkeley case six months ago as well as I know it now, no trace of reference to her history should have fallen from my pen. But her own son is in fault. Why drag before us the history of the Berkeleys, with a story so unfortunate prominent before our eyes? Why put people in mind of "my grandfather," when, in reality, of his paternal grandfather nothing whatever is known, while the history of his maternal grandfather is detailed with a searching minuteness in a goodly folio?

It would, perhaps, be only fair to say that Mr. Grantley Berkeley is not the first of his family who has appeared in print. My readers may be amused by a specimen of the correspondence of his aunt, which appears in the abovementioned folio, p. 168. She was a convenient lady, who lived in Charles Street, Berkeley Square; and the letter is addressed to a Mr. Foote, with whom the present Countess of Berkeley was at that time living as lady's-maid.

"Madam,—Actuted by the generosity of your carictor I take the Liberty of Scribeling to you Begging if it will not be Too great a favour that my sister may come to Town the week after Christmas as I am obliged to go in the Country the week following and shod be happy to see her before I go I Beg Madam I may not make it Hill convenant to you or give you the smallest Trnble would reather suffer any disopointment my selfe than be thought impirtinant or regardless of your favour to my sister, She poor thing has long been in want of a friend and She tells me but for you Kindness to her she would have been more unfortunate exkuse me Madam for saying Heaven will reward your generous condecention to My sister and Believe me I am with real humility your humble Sirnt.

"S TURNOUR."

Such literature is worthy of the authorship of *Berkeley Castle*. Mr. Grantley Berkeley's uncle Mr. William Tudor (which was his name by perjury), is worthy of being the hero of that romance. In some ridiculous articles which I have seen, it has been objected to me that I called Mr. Grantley Berkeley's father an old dotard. I did no such thing; but Mr. Grantley Berkeley's uncle (see p. 444 of the Evidence before the Lords) called him "a Rogue of Quality." I leave it to the fools of quality to to disentangle the difference.

I have now, I think, answered all the objections to the review of *Berkeley Castle*. For that review Mr. Berkeley took what I shall ever consider to be a savage and cowardly revenge on Mr. Fraser; and for half killing his victim, a jury awarded a fine of 100*l.*! I have never heard but one opinion of that verdict. It appears to me to decide that a rich man may wreak his vengeance in any dastardly way he thinks fit, on any person who has offended him, at the expense of a mere trifle. Of the jury who gave the verdict I wish to be silent; except to say, that it has afforded me a justification, to some extent, for having done what I cannot conscientiously approve. The duel is a relic of barbarous ages, when it was deemed necessary, in consequence of the weakness of peaceful law, to guard the feeble against the strong by provisions subjecting personal collisions of moment to certain rules. The unprotected were excused, and the strong were matched against the strong. Law at last obtained the mastery, and the duel was banished to the fantastic court of honour; but there it lost not its original feature. No personal advantage ought to be allowed: the touch of a horsewhip, the flap of a glove, is a sufficient demonstration of hostile intentions. In England, or rather in London, it is supposed that persons occupied in shopkeeping avocations are not expected to give or to receive challenges. It is, therefore, an act of cowwardice for a man calling himself a gentleman to assault a tradesman. A countryman of mine was in the habit of saying, that, for duelling purposeses, he considered every man a gentleman who wore a clean shirt once a week. Without going to that extreme, we may fairly say, that when we offer insult or violence to any man, we place that man on our bevel. Mr. Grantley Berkeley, not differing, I admit from the members of the society in which he moves, does not admit this proposition. It appears to him, and, I am sorry to say, to the jury, that he may exercise his personal strength in taking any truculent vengeance he chooses for a hundred pounds. Here, then, I think I was called for. I have admitted, repeatedly, that I do defend the duel; but if it is is to be palliated at at all, it must be in such cases as that in which I have been engaged. Dr. Johnson has said, that private war is to be defended on the same principle as public war. Some exception may be taken to the analogy of our great moralist; but, in this case of mine, I come forward to protect from brute outrage a class of persons whom it pleases a puppy code to insult. I do not pretend to the family honours of the house of Berkeley; but I am a man whom no one can insult without exposing himself to those consequences which are the last alternative of a gentleman, if I wish to insist upon it. I have no lady nearly connected to me for whom I have either to blush or to bully; and no class of persons with whom I am connected shall, I hope, feel their interests compromised in my hands. Of the details of the duel between Mr. Grantley Berkeley and myself I shall say nothing, further than that I believe both seconds acted in such a manner as they thought most serviceable to their principals; and of my second (Mr. Hugh Fraser), I cannot speak in any other terms than those of the highest approbation. I have heard it said that allowing three shots to be exchanged was ill-judged; but he permited it in order that the quarel might be brought to an end at once. He felt, and after circumstances justified him in the feeling, that it was to be made a family affair upon the part of the Berkeley; and he decided that no room should be left for cavil upon their parts.

I have now done with this dispute, I suppose, for ever; but I must call attention to a part of the speech of Mr

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Thesiger. He appealed, in mitigation of damages, to the fact that the gentleman insulted in the article was a justice of peace, an officer in the army, and a member of parliament. Tory as I am, and habitually respecting rank and station, I do not imagine that birth, dignity, or office, command of themselves respect. The holder of these advantages shoul not abuse them to their dishonour. If ruffian and cowardly violence is a qualification for a magistrate, I reecommend Lord John Russell by all means to retain Mr. Grantley Berkeley in the commission of the peace. If striking an unarmed man, with all advantage of strength and numbers, be fitting for an officer under his majesty's colours, Lord Fitzroy Somerset ought to deem Mr. Grantley Berkeley an ornament to any mess table to which he is attached; and if exhibitions of stupidity and violence are qualifications for the reformed parliament, I wish the intelligent and independent electors of West Gloucestershire joy of their representative.

WILLIAM MAGINN.

[*Fraser's Mag. for Jnny.*

THE MAGAZINES FOR THE MONTH.

A pile of magazines is before us. They are so numerous that the most inveterate lover of desultory reading cannot conscientiously be expected to get through them all; a rapid glance at their most remarkable features may, therefore, be acceptable to those who desire to save time by dropping at once upon the papers that are most worthy of perusal.

— Amongst the magazines, *Blackwood*—not by priority of age, but of ability—holds the first rank. His supremacy is not to be disputed. While his contemporaries are eternally shifting into new shapes to obtain popularity, and trying a variety of fantastic novelties, portrait galleries, fresh editors, libels, and enlarged space to force themselves into notice, *Blackwood* holds on his steady course, sometimes, it is true, looking a little heavy and sententious, but always maintaining a tone of power that attracts attention. The present number is not one of the liveliest, but it is on the whole one of the ablest that Blackwood has recently produced. There is a smaller display of that sort of prose-poetry, which, however eloquent and spirit-stirring in its freshness, and when applied to scenes and situations where it was lawful to be riotous and discursive, began at last to be wearisome, and to lose its charm, when it was employed upon topics which gave an air of impertinence and vanity to its hilarious freedom. A paper on the Duke of Wellington's despatches, with which the number opens, may be passed over as a mere vehicle for complimenting the "foremost man of all the" Tories upon his skill in conducting military correspondence. A much greater treat will be found in the succeeding articles on Lucien Bonaparte and Professor Von Raumer, in which the writer scourges them both on different grounds, shews their "dissimilar likeness," and points out the curious fact that while Bonaparte's experience in this country moderated his republican views, that of Von Raumer only served to turn his heart from Conservative to Liberal principles. This last assertion, however, is not quite candid on the part of the writer. but we must not always expect political tirades to be candid. Poor Basil Hall in the next paper makes a very lame attempt to exculpate himself from the charges brought against him in a former number by Mr. Cranstoun, respecting some strange inaccuracies in reference to the Countess Purgstall which occurred in his work called *Schloss Hainfeld*. He admits his errors with a bad grace, and in such inelegant English that one cannot help wondering how he contrived to make a literary reputation. "The World we Live in" consists of a series of commentories upon events of the day, and might as well be entitled "Notes of the Month," but that they are executed in a more elaborate form. "Alcibiades the Man," a sort of broken drama, with the preceding part of which our readers are acquainted, is concluded in this number; and a searching article headed "Democracy," written with considerable power, may be regarded as a continuation of the articles that formerly appeared in *Blackwood* on the French revolution. A paper on the violin, the basis of which is Mr. Dubourg's book, is infinitely more versatile and amusing than the book which it professes to criticize, but scarcely notices. The author has made a very agreeable essay upon music and musicians, but he does not write in the language of a true musician. He generalizes too much, his descriptions and criticisms are remarkably inaccurate; yet he has produced just such an article as the multitude at large will like much better than if it were more profound. Of the notice of Dr. Downes' "Mountain Decameron" but little need be said. The writer seems to have discovered that Dr. Downes in his rhapsodical prose was poaching upon his domain, and does not fail to hint at the fact: nevertheless for his own sake he is eloquent on behalf of a style that makes so close an approach to the excesses of Christopher North.

— The *New Monthly Magazine* appears under the editorship of Mr. Theodore Hook, with a brilliant show of contributors, and an additional feature of facetiæ under the title of the "Humorist." A rage for fun appears to have set in, and the proprietor of this magazine goes with the tide. The "Humorist" consists of sundry articles, the main object of which is to jest at the world, and look at the droll side of all subjects that come within its fence. Perhaps the best of these is Mr. Poole's scene in the manager's room of the Theatre Royal, Little Pedlington. In the story of "Carlington Blundell" Leigh Hunt has strayed out of his own quiet vein, but it is an odd story after all, and abundantly ridiculous. Mr. Buckstone's "Songs of the Blacks"—which, by the way, are full of that sort of point which would tell admirably on the stage—are apparantly written under the impression that all blacks are what we call "niggers;" but there are blacks of "various degrees," to whose lyrical merits we hope he will herafter render justice. This division dedicated to humour promises well; but it is difficult to pronounce upon a single specimen, and we must wait for its further development before we can fairly judge of the effect it will produce upon the character of this hitherto sober magazine. The contributions to the other part of the work are various and entertaining, but deficient in weight. A revival of the "Gurney Papers," and a pleasant sketch of George Colman, both by the new editor, are the most prominent articles. A portrait of Lady Charlotte Bury enriches the number.

— One of the best features of the *Metropolitan* is its reviews of new books, which are numerous, generally well-considered, and impartial. The only fault we see in them is that the short notices are frequently thrown off in haste, although the opinion they express is usually sound. This is the only magazine, we believe, that adopts, certainly the only one that thrives upon the plan of continuing long stories—or, more properly, novels—from number to number. It used to be the fashion in the palmy days of Sir Richard Phillips; but the appetite of the public will not now abide those long pauses, which resemble the sleep of the constrictor in the intervals of food. Yet the *Metropolitan* finds its account in the labours of Captain Marryatt and Mr. Howard, who appear in the present number in two fictions, continued from past numbers, and "to be continued" into future. These articles are the chief contributions. The tone of the rest is somewhat laboured, and, although on the whole the *Metropolitan* is a *respectable* periodical, it is wanting in vitality, in present interest, and progressive strength. It lacks ardour and grasp of mind, and without being actually monotonous, is cold and dry. The paper entitled "Our Actors," is not creditable to the work. The *facts* may be correct, but they are turned into fiction in the telling; and the feeling of ridicule that pervades its mocking biographies of three living actors, who hold unquestionable rank in their profession, is, to say the least of it, in bad taste. From the verses which are interspersed through the pages of this magazine we are tempted to extract a specimen; first, on account of its intrinsic merit, and second, because it is announced as the production of "an artizan in the very humblest walks of humble life." We are always slow to encourage people in humble life

To leave their callings for this idle trade;

nor do we quote the following little poem under any impression that its author would be likely to do better for himself with his pen than his shuttle; but rather to direct the sympathies of the patrons of obscure genius to an individual upon whom their protection might be well bestowed, and who, by their assistance, might be advanced to a position more worthy of his merits. The poem is full of natural images, and comes directly from the heart of the writer. In this inclement season its beauties will be still more immediately felt.

THE POOR MAN'S MAY.

Sweet May! they tell me thou art come,
Ah, no! not come to me,
Who may not spare a single hour,
Sweet May! to come to thee!

God knows how hard I've worked this week
To earn my children bread,
And see—we have an empty board—
My children are unfed.

And art thou still the same sweet May
That I did love so well,
When humming like a happy bee
Along thy primrose dell,

I thought, O! what a lovely world
Is this dear God has given;
And wondered any one should seek
For any other heaven?

These hawthorn buds are come again,
And apple blossoms too,
And all the idle happy birds,
May sing the long day through.

The old green lane awakes once more,
And looks, perhaps, for me;
Alas! green lane, my heart may die,
I cannot come to thee.

— The *Monthly Repository* has a variety of clever articles, all more or less marked by the *doctrines* of the political party which this magazine leads rather than represents. In a paper called "Our Representatives," we have an avowal of distrust in the "equivocal" Whigs, and a bold demand for the ballot, as the first reform to which the others are subsidiary. The "Mexian Sketches" are not ill done, but the interest is not sufficiently condensed for so small a periodical. A critical inquiry into the standard of taste leaves the question exactly where it found it, involving it, however, in a very cloudy disquisition that is somewhat tinged with a German spirit. An analytical article on *Punch and Judy, said* to be found amongst the papers of Charles Lamb, is abundantly entertaining. Take, as a sample, the sketch of *Punch* himself:—

The character of *Punch* is that of a being totally devoid of every moral principle. Every body is pleased with him. He is not only thus totally devoid of moral principles, but exults and crows to the top of his bent in a public manifestation of the fact. Everybody is delighted with him—men, women, and children The nobility, the clergy, and the King, are also delighted with him, as well as their natural subjects. From the level of human society up to the hereditary spheres, all—all are his unqualified admirers and open applauders. Never in this world, upon any one occasion, even of the most abominable depravity, did such a thing happen as for *Punch* to be hissed.

Articles on the British auxiliary legion in Spain, and on our foreign policy—written with power and bitterness—attest the fact, whatever it may be worth, that the minisry have lost the esteem of the ultra Radical party. In a few weeks we shall have an opportunity of judging more clearly of the real state of parties. These hints of opinion are not wholly to be relied upon. We are surprised that a periodical which assumes so much critical importance, should license such a stanza as the following in its scraps of poetry.

And cursed him where he lay; and in
Her fever-struck and throbbing *palm*
She crush'd the ring of Atheline
And broke its circled *charm*.

— *Fraser* opens with a strange piece of mysticism—a sort of cross between Kant and Goethe—by Carlyle, called "The Diamond Necklace," under which figurative title the author takes occasion to lead his readers through a labyrinth of rhapsodies which it would puzzle any plain man to translate into intelligible phraseology. "The Humours of the North" recount the first part of the adventures of a swindler in Edinburgh, in which there are some broad jokes at the expense of the Scotch reverence for high birth and titles. The political articles are, as usual, fierce and unflinching; and the "Remembrance of a Monthly Nurse," and a serious poem on the Epiphany (we hope we are not deceived), by Father Prout, who was never serious within our recollection before, are amongst the miscellaneous contribution. But the paper that will be read with the greatest interest is Dr. Maginn's defence of the magazine in the Berkeley affair. In this turbulent vindication the original offence is repeated with tenfold the original severity, the case of the Berkeley peerage is re-opened, and the facts verified by reference to documents, while the writer, with a candour and a boldness that would do honour to a better cause, avows his responsibility, and his resolution to abide by it on all occasions. So far as personal consequences are concerned, Dr. Maginn has certainly set himself right with the public: but the bad taste and worse feeling that dictated the abusive review of Mr. Grantley Berkeley's book is still in judgment against the author. "The Gallery of Illustrious Characters" has been dropped by Fraser, who substitutes in its place an additional quantity of letter-press. The opening address of the present number indicates an intention of abandoning the scurrilities that have hitherto procured for this periodical so much notoriety. We hope this half-expressed pledge may be fulfilled, and that the real ability which is expended upon the production, and which never admitted of doubt, may hereafter be found more wisely and more creditably employed.

— The cheapest magazine of the day, without exception, is the *Court Magazine*. It is embellished with great costliness, its literary articles, which are now much improved, are quite as good as we find in the annuals, and the price is not above that of any of its contemporaries. A portrait of Lady M'Farlane, and a view of Mistley Hall, the seat of Lord Rivers, an exquisite little landscape, accompany the present number; to which Sir Egerton Brydges contributes a pleasant paper called "Conversations in Purgatory," and other writers short tales, and occasional snatches of poetry.

— The most important articles in the *United Service Journal* are a "Narrative of Captain James Ross's Voyage in Search of the Missing Whalers in 1836," and a very lucid, full, and able article on "Steam Communication with India." These articles are worth the whole number, which, however, is diversified by a variety of appropriate contributions, memoirs, correspondence, and reviews of immediate interest to both services. The narrative of Captain Ross will be read with impatience: it furnishes a deeply interesting picture of the perils of the expedition, and reflects the highest credit upon the courage, perseverance, and devotion of its leader. The writer on steam communication with India discovers an intimate acquaintance with the subject, which he examines in all its bearings, urging upon the attention of the country, with unanswerable arguments, the imperative necessity of adopting a measure which every day's experience proves to be more and more demanded by prudence as well as justice.

— A new magazine, under the title of *Bentley's Miscellany*, solicits our attention. Its claims are numerous and well-founded, and its success, we presume, is already placed beyond doubt. First it is exceedingly well got up, well printed, and well illustrated, with a fine likeness of Colman, and some quaint etchings by Cruikshank and Lover; second, it is edited by "Boz," who is at this moment in the zenith of his sudden reputation; and third, its list of contributors embraces the popular names of Prout, Maginn, Theodore Hook, Samuel Lover, Peacock, Morier, Haynes Bayly, Cooper, and Boz. With such materials it would be difficult to construct a dull periodical, and now that magazine readers are taking it into their heads to be in love with the comic muse, this miscellany, which is dedicated to humour from the first page to the last, is all the more likely to be rewarded with ample patronage. We cannot venture to dissect the articles: they are so exceedingly slight, and depend so much upon their whimsicality, that their spirit would vanish in the process. We may observe, however, that Father Prout gives some of his backward translations by which he traces our modern lyrics to the days of Pindar, and as he has this province of mingled mirth and scholarship solely to himself, the reader may not be at a loss to comprehend with what a licentious vein of wit he discovers the original of Wolfe's beautiful lines on Sir John Moore in a French poem appended to the *Memoirs of Lally Tollendal* who was defeated at Pondichery by Coot! "Some Recollections of Colman," by Theodore Hook, a capital Irish story by Lover, a narrative of the grandiloquence of a country mayor, Mr. *Tulrumble*, related by Boz, in his usual and inimitable manner, and "An Evening of Visits," by the author of the *Pilot*, are the best articles in the collection, which is rich in humour and originality. We avail ourselves of a single scrap—an impromptu written by the late George Colman, about a year since, upon being requested by a young lady to write some verses in her album; he shook his head, but said he would try, and this extemporaneous jest was probably his last:—

My muse and I, ere youth and sprits fled,
Sat up together many a night no doubt;
But now, I've sent the poor old lass to bed
Simply because *my fire is going out*.

— The *Dublin University Magazine* surpasses in the choice of subjects, and the general ability with which they are treated, the majority of our monthlies at this side of the Chanel. The foundation of Trinity may no longer be called the "Silent Sister." This periodical—which administers, of course, to the prevailing taste of its readers but indicates abundant resources of a more profound character behind—takes rank at once amongst the most distinguished of our literary periodicals. It is thoroughly Conservative, but its merits of another kind entitle it to a reception even where its politics are least agreeable. To the present number, Dr. Anster, the translator of Goethe, contributes an ode, written from the recollection of a German poem; and there is also an excellent translation of Zeidlitz's well-known *Midnight Review*. A character of "Lord Charlemont," written with talent and discrimination, but coloured by the parsy feelings of the author, is a continuation of an admirable series of similar papers that have appeared in this work. In this number, Dr. Wall enters upon a defence of his erudite work upon Egyptian hieroglyphics, in reply to the strictures of the *Edingburgh Review*. It appears that the reviewer, after charging upon the author ignorance of the grossest kind, challenged him to refute his assertions, but when the Doctor claimed a place for his answer, the reviewer refused to give him a corner; in this extremity he found a channel for his justification—which is triumphant—in the pages of this magazine. The "Autobiograyhy [by. Biography?] of Barry Blackthorn M'Flall," an Irish tale, promises to equal the best of those [illegible] stories for which this clever publication has already acquired celeb[illegible] whole this magazine is one of the best of the

— The *Scotish Monthly Magazine* is the purely literary of all our monthly periodicals. It is written in a remarkably refined spirit, a correct taste presides over it, and it exhibits a variety of powers dedicated in the most agreeable way to the diffusion of knowledge. An article on the English joint stock banks, with which it opens, is an exceedingly clear and judicious essay upon a subject of paramount importance. We are at issue with the writer on many points, but we do not the less acknowledge the moderation with which he urges his views, and the necessity that exists for increasing the securities which the joint stock banks offer to the public. Any suggestions that have that object in view ought to be received with attention by the advocates of a system which, if it contain the elements of good, cannot fail to be ultimately established in the confidence of the country. We may take an opportunity of examinining this paper in detail, and in the interval we recommend it to the perusal of every person who is interested in the subject. A glance at the contents of this number will show the general character of the work Amongst the papers is one on the Prussian universities, the system of education in which has long attracted the consideration of the learned, is treated with much greater depth of research than we find bestowed upon it in Cousin's report, which the writer justly characterizes as being pompous and superficial; an essay on songs, pleasant, sketchy, and to the purpose; a clever speculation on historical design; sketches in India and Egypt; a characteristic Scotch story; and a review of the state of sacred music in Scotland:—this outline of the contents will be a sufficient assurance to the reader of the tone, and we will answer for the talent of this excellent periodical.

— *Tait's Magazine*, full of energy in the cause to which it is pledged, cannot be commended for any of those features, which, apart from its political sentiments, would be likely to interest the general reader. It is hard, coarse, fierce, and matter-of-fact. "The political martyrs of Scotland," the men who in 1793-4-5 were sacrified to the assendancy of a party who in the fury of the times believed that they were rendering their country a service in crushing, without even a show of justice, every symptom of revolution, occupy the first paper. It is a curious document, curious for its, facts, as illustrative of a period upon which the Tories of our day cannot look back without shame, and curious for its details of individual devotion to principles which it was then treason to entertain. A letter from the "Corn Law Rhymer" upon the operation of the new Poor Law Bill is more to the present purpose—a very rabid, wild production, in which only one thing is clear—that Mr. Ebenezer Elliot is a furious politician, as blind in his zeal as he is vulgar in his language. These articles, however, are in some degree relieved by a paper on the popular songs of the Germans—into which we should have been glad to have seen a little more imagination infused—some pieces of fugitives verse, the very worst we have seen in any of the periodicals—and a description of Stonyhurst by William Howitt, very unlike William Howitt's writings, but which will be read for the sake of his name, which is not yet quite quenched in the world's love by the outbreakings of his contentious political spirit. There are also some tales of the Clerkum Inn, by the author of the "Hamiltons," which help to lighten the pages of this very honest, but very heavy magazine.

MISCELLANEA

When Prince Eugene was in England, Bp. Burnet waited on the Duke of Marlborough; and said, that, having an extreme desire to see the Prince, who he knew was to dine the next day with the Duke, begged he might be permitted to be of the company. The Duke, who knew the Bishop was apt to make mistakes, said all he could decently, to prevent his being of the party; but the other continuing to beg earnestly, and assuring the Duke that he would be strictly on his guard, was allowed to be present. Accordingly, at table, he was remarkably silent, which the Prince observing, and that others of the company paid respect to him, spoke to him; and the Bishop replied in French. Then the Prince asked him, "if he had ever been at Paris?" and when? The Bishop replied "Yes; that he did not exactly recollect the year; but it was at the time when the Princess of Soissons was imprisoned for poisoning." This was Prince Eugene's Mother. How he made this great blunder, and what the confusion of all the company was, need not be told.—The Bishop had a Scotch Chaplain, who had much the same failing as his Master; which it was in vain to endeavour to guard against. The Bisnop said to him one day, "Where do you dine to-morrow?" "With your Lordship, I hope." —"I wish you would dine somewhere else for one day." The Chaplain was much surprized, and earnest to know the reason. The Bishop said, after endeavouring to excuse himself as well as he could, "that he was to have a famous Roman Missionary from China to dine with him, and was very desirous to have him to himself, to get as much as he could on the subject out of him." The Chaplain on this expressed the utmost eagerness to be of the party. "Why was he to be excluded?" &c. &c. The Bishop said, "For no other reason, but because he knew that he was such a zealous Protestant, that he could not contain himself, but would fall into a dispute, and so prevent the Bishop's getting the information he proposed." The other assured him, that, so far from interrupting, he would be on his guard, and absolutely keep silence. And so he did for a good while. But, as the Missionary was explaining the methods they took to make Converts, and how they proceeded to instruct them, the Chaplain could hold no longer; but cried out, "Aye, Sir, all this is very well; but how do you make them believe Transubstantiation?" "Fair and softly," said the Missionary: "we don't go on so fast: we begin with the first chapter of the Bible, tell them how God created the world, how he made man out of the dust, how he took a rib out of his side, and made a woman of it; and when they thoroughly believe this, we then propose Transubstantiation to their belief."—Probably this is the famous Missionary whose picture at Windsor is one of Kneller's very best. He must certainly have been a man of excellent sense, by his artful defence.—*Nichol's Literary Anecdote.*

NAPOLEON.—When Napoleon, for the second time, quitted France, it was asserted that he ought to have buried himself under the ruins of his last battle. Lord Byron, in his satirical ode against Napoleon, says:—

"To die a prince—or live a slave,
Thy choice is most ignobly brave."

This was an incorrect estimate of the hope still kindling in a soul accustomed to dominion, and thirsting after the future. Lord Byron imagined that the dictator of kings had abdicated his fame with his sword, that he was about to die away in utter oblivion. Lord Byron should have known that the destiny of Napoleon was a muse, like all other great destinies; this muse knew how to change an abortive catastrophe into a sudden turn of fortune, which would have revived and imparted fresh youth to its hero. The solitude of Napoleon in his exile and in his tomb, has thrown another kind of spell over a brilliant memory. Alexander did not die in sight of Greece; he disappeared amidst the pomp of distant Babylon. Bonaparte did not close his eyes in the presence of France; he passed away in the gorgeous horizons of the torrid zone. The man, who had shown himself in such powerful reality, vanished like a dream; his life, which [illegible] belonged to history, co-op[illegible] in the poetry of his death. He now sleeps for ever, a hermit or a paria, beneath a willow, in a narrow valley surrounded by steep rocks, at the extremity of a lonely path. The depth of the silence which presses upon him can only be compared to the vastness of that tumult which had surrounded him. Nations are absent; their throng has retired. The bird of the tropics, harnessed to the car of the sun (as Buffon magnificently expresses it) speeding his flight downwards from the planet of light, rests alone for a moment over ashes, the weight of which has shaken the equilibrium of the globe. Bonaparte crossed the ocean, to repair to his final exile, regardless of that beautiful sky which delighted Columbus, Vasco de Gama, and Camoens; stretched upon the ship's stern, he perceived not that unknown constellations were sparkling over his head; his powerful glance, for the first time, encountered their rays. What to him were stars which he had never seen from his bivouacks, and which had never shone over his empire. Nevertheless, not one of them has failed to fulfill its destiny; one half of the firmament spread its light over his cradel; the other half was reserved to illuminate his tomb.—(Chateaubriand.)

PRESENT STATE OF CHRISTIANITY.—The Christian religion is entering upon a new era: like institutions and manners, it is undergoing the third transformation. It is ceasing to be political, according to the old social mechanism; it is advancing to the great principle of the Gospel: natural and democratic equality between man and man, as it is acknowledged before God. Its flexible circle extends with knowledge and liberty, whilst the cross forever marks its immovable centre.—(Chateaubriand.)

Sir Isaac Pennington and Sir Busick Harwood were medical contemporaries at Cambridge. Both possessed some reputation, and both despised each other. Sir Busick was, on one occasion, called in by the friends of a patient who had been under the care of or Sir Isaac, without obtaining any relief. Sir Busick, not approving of the treatment which had been adopted, enquired the name of the physician previously in attendance. "Sir Isaac Pennington" was the reply. "He! exclaimed Sir Busick; "if he were to descend into a patient's stomach with a candle and lantern, he would not be able to name the complaint."

MILITARY GENIUS.—Men engaged only in civil affairs, and especially book-men, are apt to undervalue military genius, talking as if simple bravery were the highest qualification of a general; and they have another mode of appeasing an inward sense of inferiority, namely, to attribute the successes of a great captain to the prudence of some discreet adviser, who, in secret, rules the general, amends his errors, and leaves him all the glory. Thus Napoleon had Berthier, Wellington has Sir George Murray! but in this the most skilful, if not the most glorious of Wellington's campaigns, Sir George Murry was not present, and the staff of the army was governed by three young lieutenant-colonels, namely, Lords Fitzroy Somerset, Waters, and Delancey; for, though Sir Willoughby Gordon joined the army as quarter-master-general after the Battle of Salamanca, he was inexperienced, and some bodily suffering impeded his personal exertions.—*Napier's History of the Peninsular War.*

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